

## CBI's brake begins to hold prices

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The first positive evidence that the Confederation of British Industry's initiative on price restraint may be having some effect is contained in Government figures published yesterday which indicate a marked slowdown in wholesale prices.

The figures coincided with the news that the CBI will put fresh proposals to tackle unemployment to the Government next week, probably on Wednesday. The meeting has been arranged because of the CBI's mounting fears that the latest dose of deflation will not be enough to have much impact on unemployment in the regions. The CBI's industrial trends survey forecast last week a further decline in employment in spite of an upturn in economic activity.

The CBI refused to be drawn on what specific measures it would be recommending to the Government, but it is known that it has considered selected public works which could have an early impact on employment and "tax holidays" for companies (under which no tax is paid for specific periods).

Leaders of the CBI are to meet Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Walker, Secretary for the Environment, and Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment.

In September—the second month of the CBI's initiative to hold prices—the index recording changes in the wholesale prices of manufactured products rose only 0.1 points to 139.4, the smallest increase since July 1969. The increase was less than the 0.3 per cent recorded in August, which was itself under half the monthly average increase of the previous 12 months.

No one, not even the CBI, would want to read too much into these figures, which are still provisional, but they must be greeted with considerable relief by the Government at a time when the miners and engineering workers are demanding massive pay increases.

The figures have been published a week earlier than would normally have been the case. Usually, wholesale prices are buried in "Trade and Industry," the Department of

Trade and Industry's journal, on the Thursday following the 17th of each month.

Yesterday's figures were published separately in a special press release described as the first of a series of monthly notices on wholesale price indices following a review of the arrangements for publishing the figures.

The early publication of the statistics almost certainly reflects the anxiety shared by businessmen and the Government that evidence of a significant change in the trend of price increases may come too late in official statistics to have the greatest influence on the price round of wage negotiations, which are bound to set the pattern for the rest of the year.

The CBI has been pressing the Government for some time to publish the index of retail prices in seasonally adjusted form so that the trend will show up more clearly.

Whatever the behaviour of the wholesale index, it is the retail price index which counts in wage negotiations. The CBI has had statements of support from large retailing groups, but its initiative to limit price increases to 5 per cent can

affect only wholesale prices directly. Much will depend on the extent to which retailers pass on the benefits of any steeper prices to consumers.

CBI leaders are not expecting the initiative to show through for a few months yet. The evidence so far is patchy. A lot of companies are taking it seriously and putting the squeeze on their suppliers, while others are using loopholes. But it has changed the whole climate in which price increases are made and it would be surprising if it did not have an important effect.

The Department of Trade also published yesterday the provisional price index for basic materials and fuels used in manufacturing. This is a more volatile index than that for wholesale prices, but it fell for the second month running after rising fairly steadily between February and July. The decrease mainly reflected lower prices for food materials but a number of important raw materials like copper, lead, and wool were also lower. Cheaper raw materials should make it easier for companies to maintain their prices—at least at the wholesale level.

## Argylls pledge redeemed and £70 M for navy

By DAVID FAIRHALL,  
Defence Correspondent

Moves to expand the infantry which, for the first time, openly demonstrate the strain imposed on the army's resources by the emergency in Northern Ireland, were announced in Brighton yesterday by Lord Carrington, Secretary for Defence.

Speaking at the Conservative Party conference, Lord Carrington also gave details of an accelerated £70 million naval construction programme. This, he said, was partly in response to the expansion of Soviet naval power and partly to alleviate shipbuilding unemployment "on the Clyde and elsewhere."

The Minister plans to reverse the rundown of army manpower by re-forming four infantry battalions—including the 1st

Battalion, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—at present represented only by vestigial companies. Six representative companies were retained last year as an alternative to disbandment or amalgamation. The four which are now to be re-formed as full battalions represent:

The 2nd battalion, the Scots Guards;  
The 1st battalion, the Royal Hampshire Regiment;  
The 1st battalion, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders;  
The 3rd battalion, the Royal Green Jackets.

Each company has a nominal strength of about 120 men; a battalion consists of anything up to 800. But whether the army's strength will therefore be increased by a net figure of 2,400 is highly doubtful. That will depend on recruiting, which in recent years has fallen well short of requirements. Total army manpower now stands at 168,000, including 51 infantry battalions. More than 12,000 men are serving in Northern Ireland.

Lord Carrington, explaining his decision yesterday, pointed out that the "order of battle" envisaged in his Ministry's long-term plans assumed that only two battalions would be permanently stationed in Northern Ireland: yet there were now more than six times that number and further reinforcements would be sent soon. This had created "very serious difficulties" in meeting other commitments (the army's biggest single commitment is to provide NATO with a Rhine army of about 50,000 men). In short, "we really must have more infantry battalions and, thanks to recent recruitment, the Ministry of Defence believes that this is now practicable."

The Government can now claim to have saved the Argylls after all, and fulfilled the election pledge which it never quite admitted making. Ironically, the emergency which prompted the decision may have helped the recruiting campaign which made it possible—through the unprecedented publicity, most of it favourable, which the army's operations in Northern Ireland have received.

The acceleration in the navy's construction programme will involve ordering within the next few weeks two Type 42 Sheffield class missile destroyers and

four Type 21 Amazon class general purpose frigates. A number of support vessels, salvage craft, and small oilers will be ordered sooner than had been planned.

The work may be spread round a number of the traditional shipbuilding yards but Lord Carrington did refer specially yesterday to the Clyde. One of the four Type 21 frigates already under construction is being built there by Yarrow's and this yard is obviously in the running for more. The previous orders for two Type 42 destroyers went to Vickers at Barrow-in-Furness and Cammell Laird on Merseyside.

The Secretary for Defence told his party conference that he had been particularly worried by the age of the Royal Navy's ships, including its escorts. The Soviet navy's rapid expansion means that it now included a higher proportion of new ships—"We, too, should have adequate numbers of new vessels."

Lord Carrington's fears are certainly shared by the US Navy, which, in spite of heavy expenditure on carriers and nuclear submarines, has a conventional surface fleet largely of Second World War vintage.

Yarrows confirmed yesterday that they have already tendered to the Ministry of Defence for two destroyers, four frigates, and other naval craft.

## Airship on stocks soon

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Britain's first home-built airship, to be called "Europa," will have its keel (or belly) laid down soon at Cardington, Bedfordshire, the historic home of airships. It will be 192ft. 6in. long, and travel at 50 mph for a maximum of 23 hours carrying seven people.

Goodyear, the rubber company, is investing £1.25 millions to make this, the firm's 300th airship. The company supplies airships to various American Government departments, including weather and coastguard authorities.

In Britain the airship suffered almost total eclipse since the disastrous crash of the R-101 at Beauvais in 1930 when 30 people died. In the Vanguard crash 10 days ago, 63 people lost their lives without, BEA

says, noticeably affecting willingness to fly in Vanguards.

When the Hindenburg caught fire in 1937, killing 49, airship development virtually ceased except in the United States. But since then, technical advances have allowed helium, a non-flammable gas, to replace the hydrogen used before the war. The frames of today's airships are monocoque—a self-supporting metal mesh in the shape of the ship rather than the former arrangement of girders.

Europe is expected to be flying its makers' names gracefully about the country within the sight of millions by next April, and this will probably be enough to justify spending the money. Mr J. E. Purcell, Goodyear's British chairman, said: "We expect considerable interest in this project both from

the public and from those involved in news and sports coverage: the airship will be a unique platform for television cameras."

This initiative comes just when the airship is once again receiving serious commercial attention. The Japanese are said to be using their tanker-building skills to solve the problem of providing a bulk air carrier. Manchester Liners Ltd has set up an airship section which is expected to have its first airship flying next year.

Before 1930 Britain played a large part in airship development—our first was designed by Stanley Spencer in 1902. During the First World War airships were used to combat U-boats and, by 1918, the navy was flying 97 non-rigid and seven rigid craft, which were said to have a total deterrent effect on submarines.

## Labour 'will' at issue

The "political will" of the last Labour Government is criticised by two senior officials at Transport House in a letter to the Guardian today. Attacking Mr Crosland for his ideas on new research facilities, Mr Tom McNally, head of the international department of the Labour Party, and Mr Terry Pitt, head of the research department, say: "The truth is that Tony Crosland is talking about research when he should be talking about policy-making: he is implying absence of data when the real issue is political will."

Letters to the Editor, page 12

## England win

England beat Switzerland, their main rivals in their group of the European Championship, by 3-2 in Basle last night. In Cardiff, Wales beat Finland by 3-0 and in Glasgow Scotland beat Portugal by 2-1. In Belfast Northern Ireland drew 1-1 with Russia.

(Reports—Page 23)

## Rates cut

The Bundesbank Council has cut the German discount rate (Bank rate) from 5 to 4½ per cent and the Lombard rate, for loans against collateral, from 6½ to 5½ per cent. The move is made against a background of difficulties for West German exporters, and redundancies and short-time working. Italy yesterday reduced its Bank rate from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent.

Report, page 14

## Blacklist

M. Georges Cluquet, the Brussels art dealer who has been charged with receiving stolen paintings, including the Queen's "Barack Room Scene," is reported to have given the Belgian police a list of names of dealers in London who provided him with paintings. Report, page 6.

## Capital city

Edinburgh Town Council Lord Provost's committee yesterday recommended that pubs, bars, and restaurants in the city should be allowed to sell drink between 9 a.m. and 2 a.m. seven days a week. The recommendation was described by a former ballie as a "drunkards' charter."

A Sapper standing in the 12ft crater after an unapproved road into the Republic from N Ireland at Millbrook Bridge was blown up

## Soldier shot as army blasts border roads

By SIMON HOGGART

A British soldier was seriously wounded yesterday when 12 shots were fired from the Irish Republic at troops cratering an unapproved border road at Rosslea, Northern Ireland.

The incident occurred during one of the first of the cratering operations, which began unannounced if not unexpected at about 6 a.m.

An Army spokesman said a bullet from a long-range rifle hit the soldier's gun and fragmented, causing a serious head injury.

The Army identified the injured soldier as Gunner Thomson Watson, aged 21, of the 27 Medium Regiment Royal Artillery. He is married with two children and comes from Renfrew, Scotland.

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mr Lynch, said later that the decision to blow up roads was wrongly directed and unlikely to succeed. It would aggravate a deteriorating situation and serve to undermine the men of good will, such as the leaders of the non-Unionist opposition.

He repeated his Government's insistence that cross-border activities by IRA militants were minimal, and said that the decision would be resented by people in border areas to whom it would cause serious inconvenience.

The first crater, about 20ft. in diameter and 5ft. deep, was blown at the tiny village of Millbrook Bridge, Co. Londonderry. The Army mounted a substantial security operation for the blast, with 45 men blocking off roads and defending the six sappers from possible gun attacks.

Millbrook Bridge is set in some of the loveliest country in Western Ireland, but the picturesque appeal of the hills of County Donegal appears rather less attractive to the soldiers, for the hills provide perfect sniping positions, with ready-made cover on the wooded slopes. The road which leads to

Millbrook Bridge from Londonderry is known to troops as "ambush alley." At least twice in the past two months, gunmen have used these vantage points to attack the troops.

Officers among the Royal Artillery troops protecting the sappers yesterday said it would be unlikely that they would be permitted to fire back into the Republic if they were attacked from over the border. Following a directive from Whitehall sent to border units on Tuesday, soldiers have to be certain that there is no possible retreat or cover for them before they shoot back.

The hole blown at Millbrook Bridge was declared a beautiful job, and has even been photographed for possible use as training material. The blast rose almost vertically from the road, and no debris appeared to hit cattle grazing 100 yards away. Neither did any debris land near the Republic, 250 yards away.

Londonderry people said yesterday that the holes would be

rapidly filled in with rubble and earth, largely because they would be inconvenient to people living in the immediate areas. One IRA source said the craters might lead to a restriction on army patrols down certain roads; which could enable the IRA to move materials and men in greater safety.

Spokesmen for both wings of the IRA in Dublin denied that the blasting would affect them. They said that the situation in the North would not be changed and described the cratering as a sop to Mr Faulkner's right-wing opponents.

It was also learned yesterday that the army will spike some other roads, probably by sinking metal posts into the road surface. In the past few months several such spikes have been seen on or simply pulled out of the roads.

## TV, radio—2

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## It's Twins!

The arrival of a new Little Horse at Desoutter is not an unusual event these days. On 22 occasions so far this year, the M.D. has nervously paced the floor until a beaming Chief Designer has announced "Congratulations—you have a new Impact Wrench" or "I'm pleased to say you have a bonny, bouncing Orbital Sander".

But twins are still something of a rarity, so the recent simultaneous advent of a pneumatic and an electric Fibreglass Saw caused quite a stir. They're in the tradition of all Little Horses—small but powerful fractional horsepower motors. With their diamond-tipped steel blades, they cut fibreglass, plastics, and ceramics—very fast.

"I do believe one of them's cut its first teeth", said the M.D. observantly as it sliced through an 8 ft sheet of fibreglass.

To: Desoutter Brothers Ltd, The Hyde,  
Hendon, London N.W.9.  
Telephone: 01-205 7050 Telex 21392

Please send me details of your Fibreglass Saw

☐ TS144 (pneumatic) ☐ DGS144 (electric)

Name & Position

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## HOME NEWS

# CS stewards accept statement—but work-in continues

By JOHN KERR, Scottish Correspondent

The shop stewards of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders confirmed yesterday that the lock-in talks with the Government had been cleared. But they made clear that considered any real settlement would depend on securing the future of all four and the whole labour force of 8,000 men.

James Reid, chief spokesman for the shop stewards, said in London that the men would continue until agreement on all four yards had been reached. But he said the shop stewards supported the joint statement issued early yesterday morning.

By Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, and Mr Dan McGarvey, joint president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

"There is a long way to go," Mr Reid said, "but now we have started on the road."

Mr McGarvey said the confederation's shipbuilding committee had given the agreement complete and unanimous approval. He had no doubt that the confederation's executive would confirm it today.

The joint statement—really a minute of talks between the Government and unions which lasted four hours—committed Mr Davies to urgent negotiations with shipowners on the question of financial guarantees which would release suspended contracts.

In return, Mr McGarvey gave an assurance that talks would start quickly between the unions and the management of the new Government-backed company, Govan Shipbuilders, on wage rates and working conditions.

The Government also undertook to make every effort to encourage a purchaser for the Clydebank yard with the prospect of financial assistance under the Local Employment Acts.

Mr Davies said that a decision on guarantees would have to be made within two weeks and the same time-scale applied to establishing Govan Shipbuilders as an operating company.

The breaking of deadlock was welcomed by Mr McGarvey as "a complete declaration of faith" in effect the Government and the unions have each agreed in the light of an urgent need for new work at the Govan yard, to avoid heavy redundancies, to conduct talks in parallel without waiting for the other side to take the first step.

Mr Archibald Gilchrist, managing director of Govan Shipbuilders, and Mr Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator, started talks immediately yesterday morning with officials of the Department of Trade and Industry on the possibility of releasing suspended contracts for four ships which the Irish Shipping Company has on order at Govan.

The chairman of Govan Shipbuilders, Mr Hugh Stenhouse, said in Glasgow that he hoped discussions with the unions would begin as soon as possible. A meeting is likely at the beginning of next week.

Govan Shipbuilders, based on proposals in the Government's White Paper, was set up to run the Govan and Linthouse divisions of UCS, and Mr Davies has agreed that it might also include the Scotstoun yard if this is proved economic by a feasibility study.

An independent buyer for the Clydebank yard—famous as John Brown's for building the Queen liners—remains the key to the solution demanded by the shop stewards. Mr Davies said there was still one possible buyer, but the liquidator had no specific information of his intentions.

Mr Reid, on the other hand, claimed: "We know there are interested potential buyers for Clydebank who are not altruistic. The Government's resolve to assist any such purchaser financially could be interpreted only as a reasonable advance on the position of the past few months."

Leader comment, page 12

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Colin Davies, former chief conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, who makes his first appearance tomorrow as musical director at the Royal Opera House, in rehearsal for a revival of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at Covent Garden yesterday

## Church delays reaffirmation on marriage

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Leaders of the Church of England yesterday shelved a reaffirmation on "the sanctity of marriage and the family" because the range of opinion was so wide that any affirmation would be bound to be misinterpreted.

The debate, at the Convocation of Canterbury, centred on the Church of England's well-worn dilemma about whether divorced people should be able to re-marry in church. The debate is a preliminary to discussion of a report on marriage, divorce, and the Church, which recommends that, in some cases, divorced people can be remarried in church.

During the debate there was a warning that recent church publications—the report and a statement commissioned by the Convocation on the report—confirmed "the existence within our Church of a strong group dedicated to the overthrow of the Anglican marriage discipline."

The Rev D. A. J. Stevens, of Peterborough diocese, leading the opposition, said that social tendencies indicated that the Church "should re-assert discipline and not reject it." What else had the Church to offer in an environment where divorce by consent seemed imminent? he said. "Now is the time above all to emphasise the Church's doctrine of permanence."

He was supported by Canon J. H. Jacques, of Lincoln, who said that the church had been "taken for a ride" over the 1971 Divorce Act. Marriage was threatened "to slip down into a social contract conditional upon partners being prepared to observe it," Canon C. A. Welby, of Rochester, said an affirmation was needed to counter "a social attitude expressed by a small but vocal minority who assert that marriage and the family are outdated and indeed undesirable."

The Rev G. B. Austin, who was one of those urging a freer initiative in marriage rules, said that it was 13 years since Convocation adopted its latest position on divorced people and "many people are becoming increasingly uneasy and feel it should be amended."

It was proper to assert the ideal of permanent marriage, but also to extend full forgiveness to those who did not reach this ideal.

Two documents provided a peg for yesterday's debate—"Marriage, Divorce, and the Church," published in the spring, and a statement commissioned by Convocation on that report. Mr Stevens described these two works as "the zenith of the work of this group working against Anglican marriage."

Convocation went on, none the less, to commend the statement on the report.

### Dead named

A man and two children found dead in a car in woodland at the village of Bucks Horn Oak, near Alton, Hampshire, on Tuesday were Ronald Graham Agutter, aged 40, and his children Rosemary aged 13, and Nicholas aged seven, of Woodhill Lane, Wokingham, Berkshire. A housewife led from the exhaust into the vehicle.

Canon G. Morgan, of Manchester, said the proposed canon was concerned only with welcoming to Anglican altars the disciplined members of other Churches. This would remove an obstacle which had been a grievous matter of conscience for many Anglicans. It would be an act of respect and charity to other disciplined Christians.

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## Windscreens reflections to show drivers the way

A route indicator linked to the speedometer which would flash navigational aids on to a driver's windscreen—telling him when to turn left or right—is foreseen by the Road Research Laboratory. This would be a development of a "keep-your-distance" indicator which is being considered by a commercial company, the laboratory says in its annual report published yesterday. This device incorporates two bright lines reflected on the windscreen: the faster a driver goes, the closer they come together. If the car ahead fits into the gap between them, he is at a safe distance; if it cuts across them, he is too close.

A car's speed, direction, and indicator warnings could be shown in this way, and eventually it should be possible to link up a route indicator, the report says.

Safer road warning systems are expected from "eye-mark" cameras which record exactly where a driver is looking at any given moment. One, set beside the driver's head, photographs the scene ahead; the other records a spot reflected from the corner of his eye. The two images are fed through flexible glass optical fibres to a camera and, when the film is shown, a spot of light shows exactly where the driver was looking.

A graduated system of compulsory driving disqualification—two weeks for bad tyres, four weeks for inefficient brakes, eight weeks for careless driving—as well as fines was suggested by a magistrate yesterday at Eastbourne.

Disqualification was the penalty most feared by the offending motorists, Mr P. Cross, of Milford, Cumberland, told the National Road Safety Congress. Fines today were not a deterrent. A graduated system of dis-

qualification would reduce accidents overnight.

Mr W. Alexander, assistant secretary at the Department of the Environment, thought this was a rather rigid scheme which would leave magistrates no discretion. But he was not saying the Minister would not think seriously about disqualification to a greater degree.

Mr J. Manuel, Inspector of Constabulary, urged the normally careful drivers to assist police in bringing prosecutions. Research was being conducted on making traffic patrol vehicles more conspicuous, including parking them on raised platforms beside motorways, he said. Employment of traffic policemen in plain clothes or in anonymous cars was undesirable, but there could be little valid objection to this where the law was being deliberately flouted.

The congress adjourned until today.

The Home Office, releasing the figures yesterday, for the first time combined the number of Commonwealth citizens and East African Asians admitted since the beginning of the year. This shows a drop in the number admitted in the first seven months compared with the corresponding period last year—30,143 against 30,997.

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## Texts from the past

By JOHN EZARD

SCHOOL textbooks which include sentences such as "Natives are as destructive as baboons but it is very difficult to get them to change their habits" were blamed yesterday for instilling racial prejudice in children.

Two MPs, Miss Joan Lester (Lab) and Mr John Hunt (Cons) wrote asking chief education officers to help schools to replace out-of-date textbooks "which reflect attitudes more suitable to a colonial generation."

The sentence quoted above comes from "The Earth—Man's Heritage" (Harrap, 1961). Among other examples in a dossier collected by the Working Group on Education for the Eradication of Colour Prejudice are:

"Even elementary skills are not easily acquired by people living in a hole and digging-stick civilisation. One recalls the case of the African labourer found to be using lubricating oil on a moving machine to a value in excess of his weekly wages." ("Economic Geography," University Tutorial Press, 1968).

"European labour is necessary for the more skilled jobs. Thousands of African labourers do the heavy unskilled work." ("Mining in Southern Africa," Longman's Colour Geographies, 1962).

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## Pollution protest by pram

By our Correspondent

Mrs Doreen Conroy and a neighbour in Kedward Avenue, Middlesbrough, yesterday scattered old tin cans and rotting vegetables in the yard of an iron foundry a mile from their homes. They had carried the rubbish to the yard in a pram, and squatted outside the gates for 12 hours before they moved in.

Mrs Backley, founder of the Clean Air for Teesside Society, said later: "We have had this firm's pollution long enough, so we decided to give them some of ours. We had hoped to be taken to court, so that we could make an issue of it."

But though police watched their protest, a Teesside police spokesman said: "This demonstration was on private property, and we are not intending to take any action."

An official of the firm said: "We have no comment on the dumpings. But we are buying equipment to deal with the pollution problem."

The number of East African Asians holding British passports who were admitted to Britain in July jumped by 250 compared with July of last year, but the number of Commonwealth citizens admitted dropped by 300.

In May, the Home Secretary announced that the annual allocation of special vouchers for East African Asians would be doubled to 3,000, beginning on June 1, and that in addition a "special once-for-all allocation" would be made of 1,500 in the first six months after June.

The number of Commonwealth citizens admitted in July was 2,943, compared with 2,543 in July of last year. The number of East African Asians admitted was 886 in July, compared with 723 in July last year.

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## More E. African Asians admitted

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## Killed 'wife he loved' over break-up

John Edward Briggs (41), of Landcroft Crescent, Nottingham, who killed his wife by stabbing her 14 times with a knife was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Lincoln assizes yesterday. He denied murdering his wife Barbara (39), but admitted manslaughter by reason of provocation.

The jury found him not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter.

Mr Charles McCulloch, QC, prosecuting, said on Monday that in July Briggs went to a flat in Alfreton Road, Nottingham, where his wife, from whom he was separated, was living. He attempted unsuccessfully to get a reconciliation with her.

Briggs told the court he did not remember stabbing his wife. The first thing he recalled was leaving a chemist's with a bottle of aspirin.

He said he tried to take an overdose but made himself sick. He also tried to hang himself.

Mr Christopher French, QC, defending, said: "He has to live for the rest of his life with the knowledge that he has killed the one lady that he ever loved."

Briggs and his wife had been married for about 20 years and they had nine children.

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## 'Be fair to nurses' call

The standard of nursing is falling as the pressures on nurses mount, the council of the Royal College of Nursing says in its annual report published yesterday.

The council says that nurses face greater demands for more complex nursing, falling recruitment, and a lower ratio of qualified to unqualified staff. "More and more criticism" is also being made of training and deep dissatisfaction exists among the 26,000 student nurses



# Ministry officer says patients are not guinea-pigs in UK

By CAMPBELL PAGE

Sir George Godber, chief medical officer to the Department of Health and Social Security, yesterday rejected allegations that British doctors have used patients as "guinea-pigs." He said: "This is the sort of thing which theoretically could happen with a group of doctors dedicated to research, but I do not believe that it does happen in this country."

Assertions had been made, but no proof offered. "If I were offered any clear evidence I would certainly regard it as my duty to inquire into it. I have had none," Sir George said. He pointed out that doctors were very sensitive about the use of new and experimental treatments in the interest of the patient and were glad to refer to advisory research committees in their hospitals. A recent survey had shown that all teaching hospitals but one had such committees, and the one hospital which had allowed the committee to lapse had now revived it. Among non-teaching hospitals 55 per cent had committees.

Sir George also says in his annual report for 1970 that one in eight of all deaths among men aged 35 to 44, one in four among men aged 45 to 64, and one in five of those aged 65 to 74 are due to smoking. This calculation is based on the fact that the bulk of deaths caused by smoking occur through lung cancer, bronchitis, and heart disease.

"Cigarette smoking is the largest single, avoidable cause of death in Britain today," he says. If people stopped smoking entirely, the average life expectancy for men would rise from 69.1 years to 71.1.

Vital statistics show fewer deaths—540,196 compared with 543,425 in 1969. Live births fell from 754,456 in 1969 to 741,995 in 1970, with small reductions in the rates of stillbirth, illegitimacy, and maternal mortality.

Deaths from cancer rose from 108,290 in 1969 to 109,342 in 1970. The death rate for each million of the population from lung cancer now stands at 1,045 for men and 214 for women—in 1960 it was 855 and 132 respectively.

The latest estimates of life expectancy give 69.1 years for men and 73.1 years for women in England and Wales. The report says that in a list of figures from various developed countries England and Wales rank rather low. "This is due to the rather unfavourable mortality in middle age in Britain compared with some other European countries."

The most disappointing figures are those for infant and perinatal mortality, which rose for only the second time since

1945. The increase in infant mortality was very low, 0.12 per 1,000 live births, but seemed to be linked to the outbreak of influenza in the second quarter of the year.

Abortion remains the largest single cause of maternal deaths, but the risk is falling: average deaths a year in the period 1964 to 1966 were 52 and in 1968 to 1970 only 40.

"Only 44 per cent of the terminations in 1970 were in married women and it might be argued that the others should not have been at risk of pregnancy at all. That is not a medical question and the plain fact is that they were at risk and that risk could and should, in most cases, have been prevented," Sir George says.

Notified abortions were 53,849 in 1970 compared with 54,148 in 1969. A larger number of abortions was done in England and Wales on women from abroad—10,603 in 1970 compared with 4,889 in 1969. The report said the number of women from the US fell during the year following the introduction of an Abortion Act in New York State.

There is room for guarded optimism about the containment of heroin addiction, the 14 drug dependency treatment units in 1970 issued only about two-fifths of the amount used 21 years earlier. The number of new addicts—353—was well below the 652 of the previous year.

"On the State of the Public Health": annual report for 1970 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security, Stationery Office 95p.

## NSPCC war cry against addiction

By OUR OWN REPORTER

The Government should launch a campaign aimed at "reducing social approval" of alcohol and tobacco, and drug-taking should be established in the public mind as a symptom of inadequacy, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said yesterday.

The Society reported that an 18-month inquiry had shown that addiction to tobacco, alcohol, or drugs should be regarded as "one of the most serious problems... and as a family rather than a personal disease."

Addiction would be best treated within the family unit, and there was evidence that parent-child relationships were vitally important. Children of addicted or dependent parents risk growing up as incomplete adults," the report says.

The NSPCC produced a programme for "interim action." Apart from the Government campaign, addicts needed treatment by family therapy through bolder and more widespread experiment. "Hospitals should not discharge addicts too quickly. Too often treatment consists of 'drying out' followed by brief psychotherapy."

Cigarette smoking is listed as "the worst threat to life and health in this country at present." Alcohol comes next, followed by cocaine, heroin, and related drugs such as stimulants, sedatives, and cannabis. LSD is not listed because of insufficient information.

Other points included the need for: More workers to extend support after therapy either in hostels or in the family. Automatic care and attention for all children in families where dependence or addiction exists.

A ban on legalisation of more addictive substances. Discouragement of high-

powered advertising of drink and tobacco. "The inter-effect between human relationships and the habit-addiction syndrome is the most marked and best treated within the family," the report continues. "All possible measures should be taken to support the family, and particular attention must be paid to the effects on children."

The report's author, Mr William Stewart, said children of a heavy drug user were liable to be raised as an unimportant part of the family. "The important thing to an addict—of almost any type—is his addiction. The children come a poor second place in many cases."

A number of case histories are provided. One about a family in the North of England, underlines the problems of continuing treatment for not only the addicts but also members of the family.

"Little was known of the family until police, at the request of the children's department, forced a way into their flat. The two children were found in rags and emaciated. One of them was so totally withdrawn from all human contact that the only possible diagnosis was that of autism. To their parents these children had merely existed. There was apparently no affection or any communication with them apart from provision of food and minimal care."

The children's department arranged to have the children taken into residential care but, after about 18 months, they were returned to the parents who were undergoing treatment. Rather surprisingly, little seems to have happened to the children during and after their period in care.

"Drink, Drugs, and the Family," National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 1 Ridgway House Street, London W1P 8AA, 30p.

## Driver cleared of charity walk death

Philip Allen (22), was cleared at Surrey Assizes, Kingston-upon-Thames, yesterday of causing the death of a woman charity walker by dangerous driving. Mr Allen, of Westwood Road, Stoke-on-Trent, was found not guilty of causing the death of Mrs Doris Fielder. His counsel, Mr Michael Kempster, spoke of the five months of worry Mr Allen had after the accident.

Mr Allen had said he could not remember driving at a man who tried to flag him down on the London-Brighton road after his car collided with another. The other car careered into the path of the walkers including Mrs Fielder, of Davidson

Road, Croydon, who died later from multiple injuries. Mr Kempster added: "Allen does not seek to excuse what he must be accepted as a craven and selfish conduct after the collision." Earlier, Mr Allen admitted that he did not stop after the accident.

### Cell hanging

John Kerswill (41), was found hanged in his cell at Pentonville yesterday. He was serving 12 months for larceny and obtaining money by deception.

## Planners stay in a blind alley

THE GOVERNMENT is about to reject two of the major proposals in the Skeffington report on public participation in planning—the creation of community forums to discuss planning issues, and the appointment of community development officers.

The report, "People and Planning," was published more than two years ago. But Whitehall has been distinctly sluggish about commenting on its contents. Now, however, the Department of the Environment is drawing up a circular on publicity and public participation in planning decisions.

Whitehall feels that participation can lead to delays, particularly in the submission of major proposals. But officials believe that too little is known about the techniques of getting people in on the planning game, and also of the resulting benefits,

matched against the extra time and effort. They feel that democracy and efficient planning are at best uneasy stable-mates, and that councils should remember their main object is to achieve sensible planning decisions in the minimum time required.

For this reason, the Government is not too keen on the Skeffington proposal for community forums, bringing members of the public into the process of selection between alternative strategies. It also follows that there is little interest in the idea of the community development officer. This individual would have been paid by a council to persuade people to think about their areas and to find out what the non-articulate want (the articulate can and do look after themselves). Such an officer would have found his loyalties very much divided between the people

and his bosses at the town hall.

The Government seems to think that councillors are perfectly capable of finding out what the people want. This rather negative attitude towards public participation is in line with recent Government statements about the planning process.

The time and effort involved in the Greater London inquiry (even though the plan is undoubtedly improving during the course of investigation) has horrified officials. To speed the work, changes have been made in the responsibilities of the 33 boroughs removing the need for approved structure plans.

Recently, at a conference in Oxford, Mr Graham Page, Minister for Local Government and Development, tested opinion about the possible limitation of the public's rights of objection to broad

strategy planning. Only certain aspects would become the subject of inquiry and only certain objectors would be invited to appear before a chairman, who might or might not have specialist advisers. (He would certainly not be able to call upon anything like the expertise of the panel now looking at the London plan.)

Mr Page thought that without such changes it could be 20 years before the country had adequate strategy planning proposals.

Planning would be more democratic if the public could call upon free advice in times of need, the new president of the Town Planning Institute, Mr Jim Amos, said in his presidential address in London last night.

A man could obtain free legal aid to defend himself in a court of law, yet a community or group threatened

with extinction or disaster could get no assistance.

With 75 per cent of planners working for the Government and another 2 per cent in private practice few were sufficiently free from economic pressures and loyalty to call on employers to plead the cause of the deprived.

"Yet it is these groups who are most in need of help and who are the cause of so much social concern. They should have their cause effectively argued and pressed," said Mr Amos, who is Liverpool planning officer.

Planning was bound to be crumpled deliberately, for example, against development in green belts, and industry in residential areas. However, such discrimination could also be the cause of more harm than good.

Judy Hillman



An evening skirt and top in Persian suede, which was shown in the Janet Ibbotson collection in London yesterday

## Call for free pill advice

A PROPOSAL that sterilisation should be available to men and women on the National Health Service was rejected by the National Council of Women in conference at Plymouth yesterday.

They called instead for all local authorities to set up family planning clinics to give free advice and for the provision of free contraceptive advice at home for all those unable or reluctant to attend the clinics.

Mrs Enid Evans, of Berkhamsted, a clinic worker, said the aim should be one child fewer in every three families. This would bring the birth-rate into line with the death-rate within about 20 years.

A call for the removal of discrimination against women was made by the council president, Dr Janet Cockerell. She suggested that "a very subtle form of discrimination" might be imposed by husbands on their wives.

They might say: "Of course, my dear, you may be gainfully employed as long as you can fit this in between your spare time, but I shall expect you to do as you have always done—run the house, cook the meals, bring up the children, and, above all, see I am properly serviced and cosseted."

Dr Cockerell wondered whether, in spite of the 1970 Act, equal pay might still not be "pie in the sky." Were employers really going to implement this legislation or would there be a series of spurious arguments about the job evaluation?

A motion urging the banning of smoking in shops, theatres, cinemas and concert halls and better facilities for non-smokers was passed.

## Rail pay pressure

ASLEF, the locomotive union, is to seek an urgent meeting with the two other rail unions to coordinate efforts over a "substantial" pay claim, lodged with the Railways Board in June.

The Railways Board is being asked to convene an early meeting to enable ASLEF to present its case "without further delay."

## Queen's stolen painting found in bank's post

The painting "Two Pigs Awaiting Slaughter," which was stolen from the Queen, was found yesterday by a bank manager in his post box.

It is an oil by Cornelis Saftleven, and was taken from the Queen's Gallery at Buckingham Palace on September 24. Mr Charles Pitman, assistant manager at Lloyd's Bank in Belgrave Road, Westminster, collected the mail from the bank letterbox.

He found the painting wrapped in brown paper and a plastic bag, inside a white paper bag bearing the name of a multiple store. The package was not addressed.

The painting is about six inches by nine and bears the date 1657. It was bought from

a Dutch collection by George IV in 1814.

The news on Tuesday that police in Brussels had found 11 paintings stolen in London this year and valued at more than £150,000 may be connected with the surrender of the Queen's painting.

A picture by Troost belonging to the Queen and valued at £500 is among the paintings recovered in Brussels. It was stolen from Hampton Court on September 27.

Two specialists from Scotland Yard flew to Brussels yesterday and will help Belgian police to identify 12 paintings "of dubious origin" which were found in the same Brussels art gallery as the 11 stolen ones.

The gallery is owned by M Georges Cluquet. He was arrested on Monday and charged with receiving stolen goods.

## Prison remand of boys criticised

Many boys of 15 and 16 are being held on remand in prison for weeks on end and said a memorandum to the Home Office today from the National Association of Youth Clubs.

We totally disapprove of this practice, whatever the reasons may be," said the association's education officer, Mr Derek Howard, who drew up the memorandum.

More, and smaller, remand centres were urgently needed, said Mr Howard, himself a magistrate.

"We are disturbed by the large number of people in the 17-21 age group who appear to be remanded in custody before conviction or sentence as a form of punishment," he said. "This is a wrongful use of remand."

Instructions to courts on remand procedure should be very heavily underlined. The police should be asked to prove their objections to bail, if offered, in all cases, and magistrates, as a regular practice, should announce why they ordered a remand in custody.

Treatment for drug offences should be carried out in the community by social workers, and not in penal institutions, the memorandum said. The

nature of drug abuse and the social needs of illicit drug takers suggested that this treatment should be voluntary whenever possible.

But the memorandum, which is going to the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System, said alcoholism was the greater social danger, and certainly the cause of more crime than drug-taking.

## London police accused

Two Metropolitan Police detective sergeants appeared with three other men at Bow Street yesterday on charges of conspiracy and corruption. All were remanded on bail of £100.

The detectives are James Smith, of Alveston Avenue, Kenilworth, Middlesex, and John Hill (31), of Hillfield Avenue, Kingsbury, London.

The other men were Patrick Thompson (26), a butcher of Whitefriars Avenue, Wealdstone; his brother William (28), also a butcher; and Maurice Harrow Weald and Maurice Shepherd (33), a greengrocer of Graham Road, Wealdstone.

Mr Kenneth Barracough, the magistrate, ordering the remand, rejected an application by Detective Chief Inspector James Smith for a further surety of £100 for Detective Sergeant Smith.

The five are accused of conspiring to obtain from John Francis Duggan for Smith and an inducement for showing favour to David Lea, namely to obtain bail for Lea.

## Ann Dunhill gets decree

Ann Dunhill, aged 24, the tobacco heiress, was granted a decree nisi in an undated suit in the Family Division of the High Court yesterday because of her husband's cruelty.

She married Mr Kenneth Sweet, aged 38, on Christmas Eve, 1968, after a three-week courtship and left him the following August.

Miss Dunhill, who now lives in Venice, said after yesterday's hearing that she hopes to marry the man with whom she is living in Italy as soon as he obtains a divorce. She is six months pregnant.

### Horseman fined

Alan Oliver, the international showjumper, was fined a total of £14 at Buckingham yesterday for failing to obey a "stop" sign and speeding in his car.

Oliver, whose address was given as 100, Meadmore Farm, Kimble, Wiltshire, admitted both offences.

## Previn in BBC deal

ANDRE PREVİN is to sign an exclusive three-year contract with BBC-TV for television broadcasts in Britain. He will perform a series of concerts in "Andre Previn music night" and appear in the "Omnibus" and "What's on" series on both BBC and BBC2.

The announcement was made in London yesterday when the BBC outlined its plans for music during the winter.

Two studio productions of full-length operas will be seen. "Die Fledermaus," with Sheila Armstrong, Anne Pauly, and Howard, and "Die Walküre," with Howard, David Hillman, and David Hughes, conducted by Raymond Leppard, has already been recorded to be screened on BBC-1 at the end of the year. Verdi's "Aida," with Geraldine Evans in the title rôle, goes into the studio early next year for transmission on BBC-2.

One hundred and six children, mostly from Suffolk, will appear in Benjamin Britten's musical version of the miracle play, "Noye's Fludde," with Owen Paterson and Sheila Rex leading the English Opera Group.

Peter Hall's presentation of Valli's "La Calisto," with Janet Baker, was recorded live at Glyndebourne and will be seen on BBC-2 in November.

Ballet includes one of Sir Frederick Ashton's most popular works, "La Fille Gardée," with Merle Park, David Blair, and the Royal Ballet, which will be on BBC-2 in December.

## 'Emotion' warning at trial

One of the two men accused of murdering Detective Constable Ian Coward in Reading stepped down from the witness box yesterday after giving evidence for four hours.

He is Arthur William Skingle (25), who with Peter George Sparrow (28) has pleaded guilty at Oxfordshire Assizes to murder.

Skingle has said he is Sparrow and another man he called Knox three hours before the shooting—done by Knox, he claimed—on the evening of June 27.

Mr Stephen Brown, QC, for Sparrow, said the hearing came at a time when public concern was focused on this type of offence. "We have to put aside prejudices, emotions, and private feeling. It is fundamental there should be a rule of law which should not be convicted unless the evidence proves they are guilty."

He told the jury: "You should be very wary indeed of accepting anything that comes from Skingle." He was a "very dangerous source" of evidence, Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for Skingle, said the jury should look at Skingle's alleged statements to the police, taking careful account of his character and the situation he was in.

The hearing was adjourned until today when Mr Justice Chapman will sum up.

## Refund for holidaymakers

The 1,000 passengers on the maiden cruise of the Ocean Monarch are to be given a cash rebate of 5 per cent on the fare. This is to compensate for inconvenience because the "finishing work" could still be incomplete when the ship sails from Southampton on Saturday. The liner, formerly the Empress of England, was converted at a cost of £4 millions.

### Duchess slips

The Duchess of Gloucester was shaken but other unhurt at Portsmouth yesterday when she slipped and fell on the ramped deck of the guided ship, the "HMS Warrior," which she launched in 1961. The Duchess is 70.

## Unions face a critical decision

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

With just over two months to go before the engineering industry faces what could be its biggest crisis over labour relations for half a century, the unions' complete demands on status quo.

The first of these is unlikely to cause any serious problems, since the Engineering Employers' Federation—which represents just over 4,500 British firms—was ready to accept the point in any new national agreement. The second demand, however, could become a major source of friction since it was the reason for the breakdown of talks at national level and the reason for the unions' decision to withdraw from the existing agreement.

Basically, the quarrel is over the entire life of the present

agreement, the employers have had an unfair advantage over the workers in negotiations about the status quo. They want to see an equal obligation on each side not to do anything to which the other objects until full consultations have been held. The employers are willing to concede the demand in part, but argue that they should retain the ultimate right to manage and to make some summary decisions.

If the unions continue to press this point at local or company level, those firms that belong to the EEF will be placed in a dilemma. The federation would clearly advise them to resist such demands, even though this could lead to strikes. The federation itself

has stood firm against the unions on this very point throughout three years of exhaustive talks, which have failed to produce a new national agreement for settling disputes.

Firms that did concede the demand would obviously weaken the negotiating power of the EEF, the largest employers' organisation in Britain. But the unions themselves are not in complete accord; while the situation would suit the two biggest unions in the industry, the engineers and the transport workers, some of the smaller unions would feel happier under the protection of a collective agreement enabling them to invoke a dispute procedure in cases where they have only a small membership.

## Where legal aid fails

Many people who are neither rich nor poor were deprived of legal aid because of the rules on income. Mr William Carter, the president of the Law Society, told the society's annual conference in Folkestone yesterday.

"It is urgent that this should be remedied once and for all." The abolition of the ceiling on incomes would make those in the middle income group eligible for aid.

The net £10 millions spent on legal aid was "manifestly disproportionate" to the millions spent on Health and Social Security. A large number of

men and women were deprived of the protection of the law and the aid of legal advisers.

Although the poor were qualified for legal aid, lawyers were apt to lose sight of the plight of the marginally better off. Mr Carter said. The legal aid scheme had "created a not inconsiderable section of the community who are neither rich enough nor poor enough to get the help they need."

"The boast which we ought to be able to make without reservation is that through our legal aid system no citizen is deprived of the protection of the court and necessary legal services, merely through lack of means," Mr Carter said that he

doubted whether the cost of abolishing the incomes ceiling would be more than marginal.

"Much frustration is occasioned because in certain circumstances—and not simply in small consumer claims—justice is priced out of the market."

Mr Carter welcomed the review of the bail system announced by the Home Secretary. "Nothing more disturbing to the population than an overdose of remands in custody—some seemingly based on flimsy reasons—at a time when the prisons, the prison service, and the probation service, and social agencies are sagging to the point of breakdown."



## Day one: Europe, defence

The conference voted by 2,474 to 324 in favour of British entry to the Common Market, a majority of 2,150, after a full afternoon's debate interrupted by enthusiastic demonstrations from Young Conservatives. After the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, had wound up the debate, a large number of Young Conservatives released scores of blue balloons and held up posters which read: "Yes to Europe." Girls in traditional European costumes paraded in front of the platform.

## Market vote eight to one in favour

THE BRITISH people "are torn between nostalgia for the past and a vision for the future," said Mr Peter Price, on behalf of the Young Conservatives' national advisory committee. He was proposing the motion welcoming the successful outcome of the negotiations to join the European Economic Community and urging full support for British entry.

The British, he said, were an outward-looking people who had built the Empire because they were ready for challenge and to grasp opportunities.

Had Captain Cook had to deal with anti-market forces they would have told him to stay at home: "Your ship might spring a leak," or "Watch out for the price of butter."

The terms, he said, were as good as any Government genuinely negotiating, could ever have expected to have achieved. The Labour Party had sought to divert attention towards the terms. The Leader of the Opposition had changed his position because he was a well-known follower of public opinion polls. "That is why he is leader of the Opposition."

Mr Gordon Middleton (Greater London), speaking against the motion, said: "On this issue the nation has already given its verdict. Go into the shops, the factories and the streets and you will find the answer: the people of Britain say no to Europe." Fifty-one per cent of Conservatives were also against it.

There was no doubt, he said, that going into Europe would damage the Commonwealth. "If we go in, 90 per cent of the Commonwealth will be treated like foreign exports. Much of the Commonwealth exports are foodstuffs, yet the present EEC has self-sufficiency of 96 per cent of its foodstuffs."

Under the Common Market agricultural policy, Britain would have to go to the EEC for much of its food at a high price. At the same time, Britain would be paying a tribute to French and German farmers.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, he said, had pointed out the danger of war between white and coloured peoples who had and those who had not. By putting up barriers, the conflict would be encouraged.

The late Dean Acheson's observation that Britain had lost its Empire without finding a role was quoted by Sir Tufon Bevan, who said that if people were annoyed by the remark then at least European entry provided a new direction for Britain. This, as Sir Tufon, the Member for Lewes, said, it is in the grand tradition.

It could involve, he argued, acting as a link between the European democracies and the United States; mediating between Arabs and Jews; helping to lessen the dangers of a renewed trade war; and giving hope to oppressed countries.

His rhetoric rose to a vision of a robust, stable, tolerant Europe if Britain joined in the context of a safer, safer world.

The vision crumbled at the hands of the subsequent delegates who were violently anti-European. Mr Roger Moate (MP for Faversham) said that the farming policy of the Six was one of the worst systems of agriculture in the world. He said the world had never known, and that initial reservations on this policy would be signed when the Treaty of Rome was signed were still justified.

There were dangers also in

the proposed European Parliament to which this country will elect 36 of the 210 members. The right of veto was always quoted as an adequate safeguard to prevent any undesirable measure being imposed on this country. In fact, at an EEC meeting last week in Strasbourg, the British delegates—Conservatives—had pressed for the abolition of the veto.

Probably the most robust objection came from a fruit farmer and horticulturist, Mr W. Henderson (Deal and Dover), who said that he was already pushed to survive on the prices received currently for his produce. If these prices were cut on entry as Mr Rippon had said they would be, his housewives would benefit but he would face ruin.

Mr Henderson predicted that the general election coming within two years of Britain's joining would see the return of a Labour Government, not just for one term but for the rest of this century.



Rippon

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the Minister responsible for negotiations at Brussels, said that no grouping could speak for Europe without British entry. With Britain's entry Community would be given the opportunity of becoming worthy of the name European.

The debate had to be conducted, however, in the light of Britain's national interest. He said the overwhelming majority of British businessmen and industrialists were strongly in favour of British membership because they recognised the importance to industry of an enlarged community. Access to our largest and most promising export markets would be permanent and unending.

Mr Rippon said that most of the Community budget at present was devoted to expenses arising from the Common Agricultural Policy. The Labour Government had acknowledged that any attempt to change this policy during negotiations would have been in vain.

But a sudden or unbearable burden would be placed on the British balance of payments before the full advantage of the "dynamic effects of entry" were felt. The Government had been criticised for not predicting the size of the British contribution to the budget after 1977.

But to predict the payments and trade of 10 countries eight years ahead would be hopelessly speculative. The size and shape of the budget would, in any case, have changed by then.

On prices of food, Mr Rippon said the Government calculated

that the increase would be at a rate of 2.5 per cent a year during the six years of transition, representing 1 per cent a year on the cost of living. In fact, increases would be lower than originally predicted, because recent price rises had been largely due to world movements. British prices would remain the lowest in Europe.

He said the Government stood by pledges made by both Labour and Conservatives to protect pensioners and the most able to bear increases in the cost of living, however modest.

The policy on fisheries was still under negotiation, but he assured the conference that satisfactory terms would be achieved. From the outset it had been made plain that the policy on fisheries concluded by the Six in 1970 was utterly unsuitable for a community of 10. The Community had agreed that changes would be needed.

"We shall not sign a treaty of accession which would commit us to the present Common Fisheries Policy or to any arrangements which did not satisfactorily protect our legitimate interests," he said.

He discounted arguments which attacked the political implications of British entry, and pointed out that national interests were always consulted in a "most elaborate fashion."

Mr Rippon said to those who expressed fears about entry that the members of the Six had their fears too. One of the main reasons for Britain's exclusion so far had been the fear that her entry would be more like a "Normandy" than a "Sussex landing" with the British language, technology, and way of life thrusting their way across the Continent.

He believed that in a resurgent Europe centred on the enlarged community lay Britain's future and the world's greater hope for the future.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (MP for Hertford East) said it would be neither economically nor politically in Britain's interests to enter Europe. The "onus of proof that Britain would benefit lay with those who proposed such an irreversible change in our way of life."

It was a myth to say that the Common Market was needed for economic growth. The US, with the largest home market in the world, had not been protected from inflation and unemployment. Britain would have to spend millions of pounds a year to prop up and preserve the Western European agricultural system, which was costly, inefficient, out of date, and socially divisive.

Britain would pay the price in a loss of sovereignty as well as in money. Europe would be able to govern Britain even if every British Member of Parliament was opposed to its rulings. The alternative was not isolation and insularity. It was for Britain to trade as widely in the world as possible.

Sir Derek was interrupted throughout his speech and at one time slow hand-clapped. The Chairman, Mrs Unity Lister, appealed to the conference to allow speakers to be heard.

Mr Duncan Sandys (MP for Streatham), said Britain had secured the best terms she could for her entry. Whether or not we joined now, the European community was going to become one of the giants of the world. If we stayed outside we should become increasingly isolated and our economy would

## Tory Conference: Brighton 1971



Young pro-Market Conservatives — who made their point by dressing in traditional European dress

lag further and further behind.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens (MP for Chelmsford) said: "The one overriding reason why I am pro-European is because I am pro-British." Only in the EEC could the interests of Britain's security, peace, and prosperity be safeguarded. He disagreed with those who said that Britain would lose her sovereignty.

The Queen of England is more than a match for any continental president. The only thing likely to happen to the Queen is that she might become Empress of Europe."

The principal advantage of joining was that Britain would have an opportunity to restore her prestige and influence in the world. How could a country with a past as glittering as Britain's peter out like a Sweden or a Switzerland? Their destiny was not Britain's, which was "adventure, risk, and glory."

Referring to Mr Wilson as a "poor creature," he said it needed no psychiatrist to explain his recent moves. "He cannot bear to see the present Prime Minister succeed where he so abysmally failed."

Mr Enoch Powell (MP for Wolverhampton SW) said the issue of membership had not been presented by the Tory Party leadership purely in terms of economic considerations. Sir Alec and Mr Heath had said that in their view the object and justification were nothing less than the political unification of Western Europe.

Mr Powell claimed: "Political unity, right or wrong, is incompatible with national independence. I do not believe that this nation which has maintained and defended its independence for a thousand years will now submit to see it merged or lost."

On the promised economic advantages, Mr Powell said: "Countervailing advantages are claimed in the spheres of faster growth, more profitable trade. Every single economic gain that can be claimed for the countries of the Common Market applies equally or more than equally to the European countries outside the market."

"Yet even if the economic gains were large and sure, they would not match the price we must pay for them in membership of the Community. That price—it is not disputed—is the progressive transfer of control of this country's policies—economic, financial, political—to an external authority."

There was something for which there is no precedent in any engagement in this country. And he cited taxation as an example of the way things would be. For many important purposes taxation would no longer be determined by the British Parliament.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, winding up the debate on Europe, posed what he called a rhetorical question: "Where does public opinion stand?" He thought that the answer might begin at the conference. The Conservative Party was not a bad representative of the opinion in the country as a whole.

He referred to entry as the challenge which faced Britain and asked: "Do we or do we not grasp an opportunity to operate from a stage wider than that of our own island?" He set the question against the broader canvas of the constant theme which had permeated Conservative philosophy in the past and which had inspired the party's actions.

The party, he said, placed a high value on the individual. It held that the function of government was to provide a framework which would liberate and not confine. He doubted if there was anyone who was not conscious that since the days of Empire the country had felt constrained and impatient for wider fields in which to use its talents.

The young, Sir Alec said, were patriotic, but they felt at home in international society, and he would not like to urge any young man to contemplate his future in a Britain which had rejected the opportunity to join a European partnership.

What scope would there be for a young man's energies in such a constricted future? The young did not want to see in the country embattled. They sought a "springboard for adventure." The Empire had been born out of the urge for wider horizons and because people were prepared to take a risk for the greater gain.

Sir Alec said that it was precisely in the wider framework of an enlarged Community that our people could exploit to the full their individual talents and skills. "We could bask for a little longer in the glimmers of past glories, but that is a life of stagnation. We must move on."

Conservatives cannot in conscience recommend to generations to come.

The reality was that the European Community existed, flourished, and would continue to be a major force in the world whether Britain was in or out. Logic might insist that Britain's future lay in universal trade. But he did not put trust in logic because "he invariably runs away when faced with common sense."

In logic, a world without economic groups was ideal. But common sense told them that for today and tomorrow the world was increasingly going to operate through a pattern of regional blocks or groupings and for three very good reasons.

First, it was an advantage to producers and consumers to operate in large free markets which could be created between nations with similar interests. Second, the opportunity to bargain was greater in co-existence with others, and the Soviet Union, the US, the organisation of Latin American States, and the Arab League were all examples of nations grouping for economic purposes. Third, such groups were better able to compete with the super-powers. These reasons would be valid for as far as anyone could see into the future.

Some people—and the trade union vote reflected this—feared that Britain would not be able to match the Continental competition, but Conservatives believed in competition as a spur to effort and success. Logic and common sense combined to declare that if we could not hold our own in a Community of 10 we would have little chance—indeed no hope—of doing so outside.

On the Commonwealth, Sir Alec said the question then was to ask themselves what was a declining Britain would be to its members. The answer was

"none." If we were to invest in their future and identify ourselves with them, we must add to the growth rate and the wealth of Britain.

He answered those who believed that Europe was moving towards a federation which would erode Britain's powers. He said that each member nation could safeguard its own interests and that after 10 years the Community had decided that in all matters judged to be important in this context, decisions must be taken unanimously. Sovereign nations could not be coerced into action of which they did not approve, and if this was ever attempted the Community would break up in disarray.

"I find the arguments on sovereignty rather unreal. What we propose to do is to agree in certain carefully defined areas of economic activity, to come together with countries of the Community for certain collective economic advantages, and within this carefully defined area we agree to be guided by certain rules and regulations, which in some cases hold precedence over our laws and regulations."

"A sovereign Power has a right to do this. It is an act of sovereignty. It can be a sensible and proper thing to do provided compensating gains are in prospect—gains in economic strength and political and international authority and influence. This gives sovereignty meaning."

Sir Alec said the Soviet Union's military expansion and signs of a possible diminishing deployment by the US in Europe had weighed very heavily with him. The Soviet Union was constantly re-equipping its arsenals. These were questions of life and death for us, and if we declined entry now we would be outside the councils of the Six when they were debated.

When we were in the Community we would help form the European view. We shared certain values with our European partners, such as Christianity, the practice of democracy, and the meaning of liberty.

He went on: "We Europeans are on the same side in the world struggle for freedom. We all believe we have obligations to those of the human family who have yet to share our prosperity and for whom poverty has so far unhappily, been the rule." He believed that the rich diversity of European culture would be deepened by British entry.

His fear for Britain was that in the reaction from Empire her people would undervalue themselves. Britons must recognise the authority with which their country could speak and the influence it could command among friends and neighbours.

He added: "Let us shed our diffidence as a nation. Let us not shrink from leadership which we are in a position to give. And let us by our vote today show confidence in ourselves and, through ourselves, in our country's future."



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## Young 'turn to Labour'

THE CHAIRMAN of the Young Conservatives MP, Mr Peter Price, said the Conservatives needed to attract the support of more young voters.

The political importance of young was obvious. There was disturbing evidence that, in spite of the appalling record of the Labour Party, many young people voting the first time preferred it to the Conservative Party, and many simply did not bother to vote. A rejection by the young of the main political parties could have serious consequences for the political system. Conservatives must allow this to happen.

## Carr in the hot seat on jobs

Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, will tell the House of Commons today that the Government means to make the Industrial Relations Act work. He will say that the Act will persuade employers to co-operate. He will say that the Act will persuade employers to co-operate.

His speech will obviously be aimed to a defence of the Government's attitude towards unemployment. Ministers are anxious to rub out the feeling that it is gaining ground among the public that the Government is indifferent.

Mr Carr will tell the conference that the present level is tolerable and that the reasons for the unemployment are the Chancellor's mini-Budget, coupled with an increased public works programme, will reverse the rising trend. Mr Carr will play up the line that the country is reaping the bitter

fruit of uncontrolled inflation after years of stagnation under Labour.

The TUC economic committee, at its first meeting since the TUC conference, drew up final plans for the TUC's campaign against unemployment which will culminate in a mass lobby of the Commons on November 24.

Unions whose members have been badly hit by unemployment are being asked to make a special effort to be represented. It is likely that many thousands of workers will take the opportunity to have the day off.

Mr Vic Feather, TUC general secretary, is writing to MPs informing them of the TUC's decision to oppose entry into the Market and demanding a general election. The sending of the letters coincides with the TUC leaflet campaign which will continue until the vote on October 28.

## Carrington orders more warships

THE LABOUR Government was attacked both for its "lack of interest" in defence matters while in office and for its inability "to secure the best use for our strategic needs by Sir David Weeks (Chelsea), who moved the motion calling for a further strengthening of the armed forces.

Labour had operated a "shoestring" policy, Mr Weeks said. This involved squeezing defence commitments into the smallest possible space. The Government had countered the Labour run-down of regular and reserve forces by a 20 per cent increase in recruitment during its first year of office. But still more troops were needed, and this might be met only by offering an inducement shorter engagements and longer periods as reservists.

Both parties were at one in regarding NATO as their first priority. However, NATO's conventional forces were far behind those of Warsaw Pact countries.

Mr Weeks said that Britain's joint effort to develop a multi-role combat aircraft with France and Germany was very welcome. The possibility of a European Defence Community—an idea once mentioned by Mr Heath—should be taken up as well.

The strengthening of defence forces should be achieved without any "massive increase in spending. This should be possible by following a consistent policy which Labour had failed to do—and through winning back the trust of the armed

forces, which had been lost by Mr Wilson and his colleagues.

Other speakers on the motion expressed fears about our continued reliance on the United States for defence and about the build-up of Russian forces in the Mediterranean.

Mr Robert French (Bristol Young Conservatives) argued that it was wrong to count on the US Sixth Fleet, and that our own naval presence in the Mediterranean should be increased.

According to Mr Robin Banks, 36 Russian vessels were in the Mediterranean on Thursday of last week. It was essential that we continued to use Malta as a base—negotiations about this are still continuing with Mr Mintoff—because if one Russian vessel entered the island's dockyard for repairs and supplies it would, Mr Banks said, upset the military balance in the Mediterranean. He suggested that a squadron of minesweepers should be used in Malta for intelligence and training.

The theme of a European rather than a US-orientated defence strategy was taken up by Mr Ian Taylor (National Executive Committee), who said that it was no longer possible for Britain to regard any settlement made by the American Government as being automatically in the best interests of Britain as well. For that reason, this country had to take a lead in bringing together European countries interested in providing some form of nuclear guarantee.

Winding up the debate the

NEW MEASURES to help restore the British military Highlanders. The conference overwhelmingly carried a motion which deplored the "weakening" of Britain's defences, welcomed measures taken by the Conservative Government, and called for further action "to increase the strength of the armed forces in all areas of British interests."

including the 1st Battalion the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The conference overwhelmingly carried a motion which deplored the "weakening" of Britain's defences, welcomed measures taken by the Conservative Government, and called for further action "to increase the strength of the armed forces in all areas of British interests."

There had, however, been upheavals, amalgamations, and reductions in the Services, and the time had now come for a period of stability, in the knowledge that the present Government did not intend to cut either the number or the quality of the armed forces in any area of British interests.

One of the points that had been worrying him was that many of the Royal Navy's ships were old. The Government's study of this problem had coincided with the difficulties in the shipbuilding industry and the grave unemployment on the Clyde and elsewhere.

"In this situation," he said, "the Government has decided to accelerate its naval construction programme. We have decided that two Type 21 destroyers and four Type 21 frigates will be ordered in the next few weeks."

In addition, a number of support vessels and smaller craft, some planned for later years, will be ordered now, while some other vessels, including salvage vessels, which have been under consideration for some time will now be confirmed so that work can go ahead without delay.

"This will cost over £70 millions over the next three years. It will do the Navy, shipbuilding, and unemployment a great good and a great benefit."

Lord Carrington said the previous Government had a total inability to understand that in matters of defence the unre-

help to defuse the situation so much the better. But there must be genuine goodwill and intent on the part of the Soviet Government. "It must not be a political gimmick," he said. "No hope for something is the same as to see it achieved, nor is unilateral action a substitute for commonsense."

The Conservatives, when they returned to office, were faced, he said, with declining manpower in the services. A firm decision had been taken by the previous Government to withdraw from all areas except Europe. The feeling had grown up that something was fundamentally discreditable about being in the armed forces and that money spent on defence was wasted.

Something had been done in the past 15 months to reverse this trend. New five-Power defence arrangements had been made in the Far East, our contribution to European defence through NATO had been improved, and the TA had been increased in size. Recruitment to the regular forces had been











# Sex, sin, and politics Bertolucci style

DEREK MALCOLM reviews the new films

ONE CAN quite see why Bernardo Bertolucci's *The Conformist* (X), at last given a public showing in this country at the Curzon, has got him into trouble with some of his former friends. Made for Paramount (but, tut, tut...), and with an artifice which is the direct antithesis of that conscious lack of art now adopted by Godard, it has all the trappings most despised by the Maoist school. Besides, it commits the heinous crime of mixing politics with sex, the impurities of Freud with the purities of Marx.

It is, however, almost certainly this brilliant young director's most completely realised film and, I think, become one of the key movies in any future study of our puzzled and unsteady generation. What makes this all the more remarkable is the fact that it is not specifically about the generation at all but adapted from a Moravia story set in the late thirties.

Jean-Louis Trintignant plays a timid sympathiser with the Italian Fascists who, in order to prove himself, undertakes an intelligence mission while on honeymoon in Paris. It turns out that his job is not just to locate but to kill the left-wing professor under whom he studied at university. For him, the man's death becomes a kind of ritual expiation of the guilt induced by a childhood trauma when he shot a homosexual after a seduction attempt.

What he was to do all is to conform to some accepted standard of normality. And Bertolucci suggests that it is only those who are not "normal"

in the first place who crave to be thought so. A true conformist is someone who has no wish to change. The inference is plain long before the end of the film when, after the war, he discovers that the homosexual he shot is still alive. In hysterically denouncing him as a Fascist, he is in fact denouncing himself as a homosexual—a neat reversal of roles.

Though the story is told straightforwardly in conventional narrative form, unlike "Partner" or "Spider's Strategy," it is actually one of the richest of Bertolucci's films. Almost every portrait in it is not only complete in itself but relates significantly to the film as a whole. Thus we not only have an eye-opening performance from Trintignant but also marvellous characterisations from Stefania Sandrelli as his nice little bourgeois bride and from the ravishing Dominique Sanda as the professor's lesbian wife. There is also an irony that runs through the film which quite liberates it from portentousness. It is, in fact, often very funny indeed.

Above all, the film looks superb, with the period painstakingly re-created and then milked for what it offers in a way that is infinitely more subtle than the purple operatics of "The Damned." The lighting alone is worthy of Ophüls. Even the muted colours work for the film, a stark contrast to the deep browns and reds of "Spider's Strategy."

And it is not right to say that Bertolucci has in any way betrayed himself either politically or aesthetically. Without the influence of Godard

or Pasolini it could never have been made. In fact, Godard's crisis of identity—much so many artists in some way share—is directly related to that of the main character, a man desperately searching to define himself, in a world which throws back make-weight definitions in his face.

From here to Satyajit Ray's *Days and Nights in the Forest* (Paris Pullman, A) is a very long journey indeed. Almost into another world. Ray's gentler, more elliptical talent produces fewer fireworks and a chemistry that in this case isn't nearly so potent. Yet this is certainly a shrewd, sensitive and winning film even if it can't be accounted one of his very best like "Charulata" or perhaps "The Music Room."

Four middle-class Bengalis drive into the northern woods for an away-from-it-all vacation. One of them falls for a local girl whom the others call "Miss India," another for the daughter of a retired merchant whose country bungalow is near by. Everything conspires against them as they attempt to cut a liberated figure among their new surroundings and friends. They find themselves the prisoners of the way of life they are attempting, albeit half-heartedly, to leave behind.

There are some beautifully observed scenes which could only belong to Ray—a picnic at which the merchant's daughter outplays and thus outfaces them at a word-game, a drunken spree in which the girl humiliates the hands of the girls and a quiet moment when one of them confronts a frustrated widow, quite unable to make any sexual contact. Even if, not being

Indian, one misses some of the subtleties, it is all very true, very affectionate and very nice.

Except—and here one feels ashamed of cavilling—it does rather meander along. There's a slackness of pace, if not structure, that is always there a little with Ray but decidedly noticeable here. I can't see anyone disliking the film, but I can't think they'll leave the Paris Pullman raving either. Excellent playing, especially from Sharmila Tagore and Soumitra Chatterjee, two old faithfuls of Ray's.

Fright (Studio One, X) is frightful. It is about a young baby-sitter (Susan George) who finds herself holed up with a homicidal maniac in an old Victorian house, her boy friend murdered on the doormat. Peter Collinson directs with a feverish over-emphasis on the sound-track as if anything, just anything is better than the screenplay. Sad to see those good actors, George Cole, Ian Bannen, and Honor Blackman having to mouth it. I do hope British Lion won't quote me out of context, but it really did give me the creeps.

The National Film Theatre is shortly mounting a valuable new season called *America 1971: The Radical Film*, which runs from next Monday to the end of the month. Organised by the American film-makers, Barbara and David Stone, it includes a good documentary portrait of Angela Davis, films on Vietnam, Cuba, Women's Lib and the Chicago Trials, and the NFF is often accused of failing to relate very anxiously to the times. I hope it will be well supported now it so evidently does. There are 25 titles in all.



Still from Ray's "Days and Nights in the Forest"

## NEW YORK

Michael McNay

## Superstar

FOR 2,000 YEARS Jesus Christ has been just a humble messiah. No more; on Tuesday "Jesus Christ Superstar" opened at the Mark Hellinger Theatre on Broadway—not without protests from picket lines of freaks who still believe in Jesus as the Saviour rather than as a showbiz commodity—with more tickets presold than for any other musical in history.

In fact, Jesus Christ is such a big property that Robert Stigwood the producer took the unprecedented step of flying the British press over and installing them in the 19-storey French chateau known as the Plaza on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Central Park. The cream of New York society was at the opening, from David Frost to Kenneth Tynan, and at Stigwood's exclusive party for 2,000 people afterwards the wait for the "New York Times" review held none of the usual terrors: the word was that whichever way Clive Barnes jumped he would not be able to dent this cast-iron success (in the event, his qualified thumbs down took the line that this Jesus Christ was something less than super).

The rock opera is the work of two young Englishmen from an original story by God. Rice, aged 26, wrote the lyrics and Andrew Lloyd Webber, a 23-year-old who wrote his first opera at the age of 9, the music. The two-record album on which the show is based bombed in London but has sold 21 million copies in the US. A concert version that has been touring the country has made 3.5 million dollars in 3 months. Advance sales for the Broadway production comes to a cool million dollars. Robert Stigwood has already cornered Jerusalem as the location for the movie version. The Stigwood group of companies handle the Cream, Tin Tin, George Fame, The Bee Gees, and Frankie Howerd, but financially speaking none of them look as promising as the new Stigwood-JC line up.

Artistically it is a different story. Webber, Rice, and the director, Tom Hoeghan, and the formidable enough trinity (O'Horgan directed the Broadway version of "Hair" and the current hit about Lennie Bruce, "Lennie") but for all the money, time, talent, and effort invested in "Jesus Christ Superstar" there has been no disguising the truth that the show staggers from vulgarity to schmalz and back. Paul Ainsley's camped-up male where Herod stops the show with his Twenties ragtime number ("Prove to me you're no fool. Get up and walk on my swing, come on") and the other triumph was Mary Magdalene who was singing in the Pheasant Club on the Kings Road in Chelsea under the name of Yvonne Elliman when Webber happened along one evening and picked her to sing on the album. She sang a torch song to Jesus ("I don't know how to love him") so sexy enough to bring them to their feet in the gods.

Musically the show is a bit like "Hair" but less memorable; visually (in the designs of Robin Wagner and lighting by Jules Fisher) it swings between Fifth Avenue window dressing and some extraordinarily potent Herionymus Bosch-like nightmarish effects. Rice and Webber intended to make "Superstar" a head-on confrontation with the Bible story; in fact there are no fresh insights at all: the feeling, rather, of a couple of talented and trendy young men skirting the problem with slight unease. Still, the psychedelic crucifixion makes all those pre-Renaissance arguments about whether Christ should be depicted fastened to the cross with three nails or four look pretty small time.

## WIMBLEDON

James Kennedy

## Royal Ballet

THE ROYAL BALLET's touring group restarted its travels last night at the Wimbledon Theatre with a programme of fun, style and oddity. If it lacked one desirable ingredient—new, worth-

while British choreography—which, a year ago, we had dared to expect from this group, that was, by now, a familiar disappointment. The programme's choreographic stylishness was contributed entirely by two of Frederick Ashton's now all of 35 years old, was the very first of his inventions for the (then) Sadler's Wells Ballet, and "Monotones No. 2" which was one of his last gifts to the company before his retirement a year ago.

"Les Rendezvous" remains an exquisite little overture, which has been too long absent from the repertoire and it got a good-to-excellent performance last night. Desmond Kelly was, perhaps, a bit miscast in the leading male rôle—one which calls for a bright sharpness of technique which is not among his many likeable attributes. What was new to any British repertoire was Herbert Ross's "Caprichos"; but it is indeed no novelty for I remember seeing it in the programme of the American Ballet Theatre some 20 years ago. It is harsh, brief and highly derivative: to those who do not know Coya's relevant changes, from which it is wholly derived, it may not mean much. On last night's evidence (and, for that matter on the evidence of its performances by Ballet Theatre) it is unlikely to be a popular success.

All the same, it makes its grim points quickly and incisively and is perhaps, notable for a demonstration of necrophilous virtuosity, by Marion Tait and Hansel Tait, which is a match for the similar demonstration in the last scene of MacMillan's "Romeo and Juliet." The evening ended with another American item: Joe Layton's jolly tribute to Noël Coward, "The Grand Tour," which really lacks choreographic distinction but—thanks to Vernon Lorraine's improbable excellence as an elderly American tourist and to the brisk, irreverent impersonations of G.B.S., Gertrude Lawrence and others—is certainly in process of winning the sort of easy popularity which will never come to "Caprichos."

## FESTIVAL HALL

Neville Cardus

## Measham's night

SCHMIDT-ISSERSTEDT was prevented from conducting Tuesday's concert in the Royal Festival Hall—some must have noticed. So the chance came to David Measham, leader of the second violins, to steer his colleagues through the score of Strauss's symphonic poem "Don Quixote," an intricate score, too, one of Strauss's finest. Mr Measham conducted admirably, all things considered, loyally supported, with Pierre Fournier, most lyrically French of cellists, characterising the Don. It was fascinating to hear Fournier in this music. He poised the chivalry phrases beautifully, with all the prancing lilt so cunningly contrived by Strauss that at times our imagination is stirred visually, as well as aurally, by a sort of orchestral Bayeux tapestry.

Fournier, maybe, missed something of the masculine vigour needed to portray the recurrent gruffness, impatience and disillusionment of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. He was at his most sensitive playing the music extolling Dulcinea—and, of course, in the closing "Death" scene. On the whole, Fournier's treatment of the work called back to my mind saying of Joseph Joubert. This great and forgotten Frenchman of letters argued that Cervantes had a familiar humour not entirely conveyed in the translation of Florian. Fournier was a shade too exquisite, too refined of touch, for Strauss's evocation of Don Quixote. But the balance was re-adjusted by the conducting of Mr Measham, and by the LSO's experienced responses. Also there was the keen comedy of Alexander Taylor, who, in his viola, conjured up the living image of Sancho Panza, notably during the third waltz, where Strauss wonders fully acts into the music the proverbial arguments and "wise saws" of Sancho.

"Don Quixote" is not only Strauss's most satisfyingly composed symphonic poem; it is also a sequence of finely conceived variations. It was a stroke of genius by Strauss to cast the work into variations (form) for the adventures and changes of scene and of character in Cervantes's novel are, so to say, literary or narrative variations. In no other symphonic-poem of Strauss, and in few of his operas, do we find a subtler, more pointed, pregnant, yet



JUDAS, JESUS, AND MARX: New York

economical orchestration than that contained in "Don Quixote." It is a curious fact and irony in the life and development of Strauss, as a composer, that he first arrived at a work-renewal on the strength of his symphonic poems. In 1905, Ernest Newman, in a long study of Strauss, scarcely mentions a Strauss opera. In 1905, "Salome," the first of the Strauss operas to create a stir, was not known, only just completed. Another curious fact of Strauss's artistic evolution is that in all the symphonic-poems which preceded the operas, the main protagonists represented are male—Don Juan, Till Eulenspiegel, Zarathustra, Quixote. But in the operas—and the operas are Strauss's chief claim to posterity—the women are the glory and essence.

The evening began with the "Frelschütz" overture and the first symphony of Beethoven, and here, Mr Measham revealed a musically purposeful and understanding baton. After all, orchestral players do know their stuff, sometimes better than the conductor proper. As Toscanini once said, "Anybody can conduct!" Granted an orchestra as accomplished as the LSO, maybe. Mr Measham came through his ordeal skilfully and resourcefully, with convincing evidence of future development and progress.

## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## The Judges

"IN THIS programme we are going to take a look at the human being behind the robes and wig" (The Judges—Thames) does rather sound as though, casting aside all concealment, the judges were to stand revealed for the first time in all their humanity and full frontal nudity.

I feel that the robes and the wig are the best bit. It was a crime of kinds that this strike-broken report was in black and white for the judges' as, though, casting aside all concealment, the judges were to stand revealed for the first time in all their humanity and full frontal nudity.

Behind the robes and wig you do tend to find an elderly gentleman, expensively educated, conservatively dressed, comfortably off and having a little trouble with his hearing. Possibly living, like the retired Lord Radcliffe, "quietly with his rose garden."

Unlike the average layman who, of course, lives riotously with his rose garden, I fear that the average judge's opinion of the average man is low. While, considering the company they keep in court, is hardly surprising. Bryan Magee, talking to the approachable Lord Devlin was charmed into trying to establish our common humanity. Underneath that wig and those robes, there is a human being with ordinary frailties and foibles such as we all have. Devlin's answer was dusty. "Well, not quite such as we all have," Magee thought he was joking. He wasn't. Devlin felt, were "a little above the average of frailty and foiblesness." Which puts you and me and Magee in our place.

No one would call me difficult. No one would have the nerve. But consider Tuesday's programme, BBC-1—Z Cars followed by The Racers (an old film of no particular merit about sports car racing). One could then swiftly switch to BBC-2 and catch Wheelbase (or 20 minutes of it and 20 is plenty) then back to BBC-1 for The Car Makers. Your actual addict may sit up for

## review

line's production engenders such a feeling of euphoric happiness that one's revolutionary ardour is, if anything, blunted. But even if it irons out the complex realities of history, "1789" remains a vigorous, red-blooded and imaginative piece of popular theatre that should not go to account be missed.

## ALBERT HALL

Robin Denslow

## Everly Bros

THE PR MEN were absolutely right in their (successful) attempt to lace the press heavily with drink before they came on. Tuesday's Albert Hall show by the Everly Brothers was pure, glorious, unadulterated wallowing in nostalgia. Until now, I've been somewhat suspicious of the rock revival boom, regarding even "Sha Na Na" as little more than a brilliant sophisticated joke. The Everlys are the real thing, and a quick burst of "Cathy's Clown," "Bird Dog" and "Till I Kissed You" broke down all the barriers.

They have survived because they are complete professionals. Before they became rock stars a decade ago, they played with their parents on a country music radio show. Last night they mixed their old songs (some of the first rock hits to depend on complicated harmonies) with country songs, and later rock material—making even the Stones' "Honky Tonk Woman" sound like an oldie. They were slick, with harmonies perfect as always, and looking slightly like rock stars built by a computer to satisfy both the establishment and younger audiences. Their star-tear-jerking turn was to bring on their father, like wearing a combat jacket and purple trousers. He proceeded to astonish everyone by playing remarkable ragtime guitar and then singing a fine slow blues. He was bundled off before he could up-stage his sons.

## GUILDFORD

Nicholas de Jongh

## Suzanna Andler

IS THERE any dramatist alive who writes with greater insight into the lives of dislocated and quietly desperate human beings than Marguerite Duras? She describes profound pain and people suffering it with dignity, the grief and the knowledge about it growing with the play. "Suzanna Andler" bravely gives its English premiere at Guildford, will do nothing to disabuse Mme Duras's detractors, since again she is writing in a static form and the play's mood and purpose is enormously fragile.

Here she presents another journey towards emotional breakdown. The happily married Suzanna Andler is found in expensive desperation viewing a St Tropez villa. She has succumbed in early middle age to a first extramarital love affair which brings danger and disorder. The play consists only of four encounters, two with her lover, one with a friend and a wretched telephone call to her husband whose procreancy has been the center of 3,000 nights but whom she still adores. Her difficulty lies in the nature of her new love. She meets her lover only to recriminate and rage quietly at the inexplicable defection of it all. Duras shows that for Suzanna it is a "terrible" and irresistible passion which should have lasted two weeks and has amazingly endured nine months. Neither of the couples knows what can be done to break the bond: the image of love is that of a cage in which they and their pain are contained.

According to a programme note Mme Duras provided a new version of the play which she considers definitive while it was being rehearsed. It was too late to use. What survives in this version is an extraordinary impression of a relationship. The expensive St Tropez milieu suggests that the rich have space for sadness and money is the first seduction. Suzanna says that her husband's charm came with his money. Certainly the play's shape is diffuse and emotionally meandering: the relationship is never resolved. We

see the couple finally clenched in an equivocal embrace.

Eileen Atkins as Suzanna wanders the stage throughout in a kind of acute blankness, cracking convincingly in her desolation but using her hands like signposts to portray that elusive misery which Mme Duras never fully defines and which the performance cannot fully suggest. John Stride is too English and too querulous as her lover. Neither is helped by the ponderous slowness of Howard Sackler's production but Berkeley Sutcliffe's setting is patently and compellingly magnificent.

## OXFORD

John Wilders

## Diet of Women

"THE DIET OF WOMEN," as it's punningly called in this new translation, demonstrates the tendency of fact to catch up with fiction. It's the play in which Aristophanes imagines a state where women elect themselves into power, abolish wealth, property, and marriage and establish a kind of hippy commune in which love is free so long as the needs of the senior female citizens are first satisfied. In these days of alternative society such a notion is no longer hypothetical and, as a result, the play's basic ideas are not as outrageously fanciful as they once were. What, curiously, makes Aristophanes still ahead of some of us is his sensible assumption that the world couldn't cope physically with the demands which an organic society would impose on them: we haven't the potency.

The translation by Minos Volanakis, who is also the director and designer, is freely and actably colloquial, preserving most of the original jokes and legitimately introducing some good new ones. The Oxford Playhouse Company cooperate — if that's the word — with zest, excellent nature (one imagines) in their false phalluses and brassy bosoms, and there is some raucously erotic music for the choruses and lyrics. Dorothy Vernon leads the women's liberation movement with ample power and exuberance, and there is a juicy knowing performance by the Greek actress, Despo, as a sex-starved madam. It would be good to see more of them and of Charles Hyatt, a brisk, neat, amiable citizen. "There's more lyrics in Greek," muttered my assistant neighbour, but he, like the rest of us, thoroughly enjoyed this bright, spirited production.

## CAMBRIDGE

Michael Grosvenor Myer

## Shoreline

ALAN DRURY'S "Shoreline" attracted some attention at Edinburgh this summer. The Cambridge University Theatre Company's production, directed by the author, is being repeated this week at the ADC Theatre, Cambridge. On a simple but effective plot—an ingeniously contrived eternal pentangle of three young men and two girls on a fortnight's seaside holiday—Mr Drury has constructed a most rewarding play. The situations are sometimes contrived, and the theatrical tricks, like the horrid games turning spilt milk, are occasionally trite and predictable, and even perhaps a little cheap. But generally the piece works on the vital level of maintaining interest; and the dialogue is a constant delight. The author has a fine ear for speech rhythms together with that invaluable knack of heightening conversation into well-controlled sub-poetic effects. The inconsequential chat is often funny too.

Apart from so strong a determination to vary their delivery that they were not always audible even in this tiny theatre, the cast served the author well. Simon Jones as the intellectual but self-aware Bill, and Judith Adams as Sarah Dumont, the nicely contrasted girls, were particularly good. Tony Maples delivered a pleasantly diffident speech about sun glasses with aplomb and Chris Ellis was an effective smoothie. A distinguished start. Watch out for Alan Drury.

Some of these reviews appeared in late editions yesterday.







## Confidently into Europe

An overwhelming vote in favour of entering Europe on the existing terms was to be expected at the Conservative conference. It came. Welcome though it is to those of us who want Britain to join, it cannot be taken as typical of British opinion. There are too many reasons why Conservatives should sink their doubts and support the Government view. Negotiation of European entry is the one big achievement that Mr Heath's Government can claim, in an otherwise disappointing record. Entry is essential for the Government's survival. So, in spite of a vigorous debate, the ranks inevitably closed in Mr Heath's favour. In the country at large, it must be admitted, there is no such unanimity.

The debate hardly touched on bread-and-butter or price-of-butter issues. Mr Rippon repeated the Government's known estimate that joining Europe will mean only a half per cent increase in the cost of living each year or 2½ per cent on food prices. In the context of today's inflation, which is affecting Europe almost as much as Britain, that is small. But all such estimates are speculative. The hope is indeed that Britain in Europe will find higher prices "more than counter-balanced by better exports, more jobs, and higher wages" (Mr Wilson's words of 1970, quoted approvingly by Mr Rippon yesterday). The Six have found that operating on a Continental scale brings a higher standard of living. But the Six set out from a different economic starting point—without the initially extensive external trade that Britain already enjoys. That there is a strong probability of bigger markets, economic growth, and greater prosperity is one of the underlying beliefs behind entry. Its coming, however, cannot be proved. The results depend on how well British industry uses the new opportunities.

It depends also on the skill with which the European Community and the Governments within that Community manage their affairs. The point was put in yesterday's debate at Brighton that even within the UK, Wales, Scotland, and

Ireland had not enjoyed the same growth rates and prosperity as other areas. Would Britain within Europe be a backward region? Again, the anxiety has been voiced often enough. There is nothing automatic in the benefits of joining Europe. Successive Governments, however, have been persuaded that in a changing world membership of a bigger and more progressive Europe will be to Britain's benefit. The stimulus ought to be healthy.

Much of yesterday's debate was taken up with issues of sovereignty. Opponents of entry foresaw the erosion of national sovereignty, the eclipse of the Westminster Parliament, and the creation of a European super-State. Both Mr Rippon and Sir Alec Douglas-Home sought to banish the nightmare. Mr Rippon said soothingly that no major decisions could be taken against our wish, that the Community consulted national interests elaborately, that the British Parliament would have a vital rôle, and that members of the Council of Ministers were still responsible to their national parliaments. Sir Alec said much the same, emphasising the unanimity rule. All this is true. But it is also true, as Mr Roger Moore had said early in the debate, that the reality of a united Europe will demand a strong central government. You cannot have one foreign policy with 10 Foreign Ministers; nor can you have one tax policy and one economic policy with 10 Treasuries. A central authority will have to grow.

Sir Alec by implication recognised this. While saying the sovereign nations could not be coerced, he acknowledged that the European Governments were agreeing to act together for defined purposes in defined areas. In these areas, the Community law and Community decisions took precedence. Europe is bound to enlarge these areas, gradually and by agreement. Only in this way can Europe's affairs be well managed. It need not be feared: on the contrary, Britain will have a powerful influence. We can and ought to be confident about our voice in deciding Europe's future.

## The deadline on the Clyde

The immediate question for the Upper Clyde is whether new keels will be laid at Govan next month or not. If, for whatever reason, the prospective customers do not confirm their orders the outlook for shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde and for the Glasgow community will be grim if not disastrous. But if, by whatever compromise, the workers, the liquidator, and the new Govan-Linthouse company can persuade the Government to grant due credits to the purchasers of the new ships on order the Upper Clyde would still be in business and would still be producing wealth. Tuesday's talks in London between all the parties involved ended well under the circumstances. But the deadline for the Clyde remains. If the two yards selected by the Government are to stay in business they will have to accept new orders next month. This cannot happen unless the Government grants credits to the immediate customer—Irish Shipping. If the credits are not granted the outlook for all four yards—Govan and Linthouse as well as Scotstoun and Clydebank—is problematical to say the least.

At this stage of the bargaining—for bargaining is what it is—the Government and the workers ought to rethink carefully their strategic positions. In spite of the glosses that have been put upon it in successive joint communiques the workers and their shop stewards still insist on a four-yards-or-nothing settlement. They want to preserve all the jobs that exist now in the places in which they now exist. This is almost certainly an

unreal proposition, although it may still be useful for the purposes of bargaining. The Clydebank yard would probably have been abandoned by the old management anyway and the workers redeployed at Govan, Linthouse, and Scotstoun. The real issue is jobs not locations. The unreal issue is four-yards-or-nothing.

It is unreal because the Government simply cannot, and will not, accept it and because the viability of Clydebank is doubtful in any case. The questions that matter are not whether the Government or the workers win or appear to win but whether five questions—or some of them—can be answered satisfactorily. The first question is whether the new Govan-Linthouse company can usefully absorb Scotstoun; and it probably can. The second is whether the Government will grant guarantees or credits to the Govan-Linthouse customers; and it certainly could, provided ships can be built at an economic cost. The third question is whether the workers and Govan-Linthouse can negotiate fair wage rates and working practices; and on past form they probably can. The fourth is whether there still is a use for Clydebank, and there may be, even if outside the new group. The fifth question is whether everyone concerned can resolve these interlocking questions quickly enough. If the UCS story is to have a happy ending there must first be quick decisions by the workers and the Government which will lead to new keels being laid on time at Govan.

## Old Adam at Brighton

The Angry Brigade is not a monopoly of the Left. As Mr Maundling sadly said, the debate on crime at Brighton yesterday was dominated by the question of punishment. Ideas on how to make crime more difficult, less profitable, and more certain of detection, which appeared in the speeches of the Home Secretary and a few others, were not what the majority at the conference had come to hear. They were more interested in voting for the restoration of capital punishment, at least for the murderers of policemen and prison officers, and in applauding denunciations of the "soft" conditions in modern prisons, which are apparently real places of delight.

At times, of course, such speeches are a fruit of ignorance. But what is to be said of Miss Kathleen Smith, a former assistant governor of Holloway, who buried some constructive thoughts on work in prisons in an emotional tirade about prisoners having a lovely time and prisons being attractive, idle, and cushy places? It is easy to get laughter and cheers for such nonsense from well-heeled delegates at Brighton, but it must sound hollow if it ever reaches the ears of men queuing up to empty their chamber pots after sleeping three in a stinking cell.

The tone of the conference is important because it inevitably diverts public attention from what one speaker called Mr Maundling's futile tinkering—which is a euphemism for the serious

business of deciding which changes of law will be more effective against crime. It is now acknowledged that mandatory suspended sentences for lesser first offenders have disadvantages: they tend ultimately to fill up prisons and thwart the work of the probation service. The Home Secretary will change the system. To stop the "large-scale crook" benefiting from his crime, a new criminal bankruptcy will be introduced. This ought to be judged by whether or not it is an effective additional deterrent, and perhaps that will only emerge in operation. The more organised thief tends to keep his spoils buried in a holdall in the woods rather than leave it on deposit at Barclays, and the Official Receiver's investigative machinery will need to be improved.

The Home Office is clearly worried by crimes of violence, and Mr Maundling proposes to increase maximum sentences for those carrying and using guns, to life imprisonment in the latter case. This and a promise to move away from imprisonment for non-violent offences might one day make prisons a more effective place for concentrating on organised criminals. But in all this many speakers and applauders at Brighton appeared dangerously uninterested. There was a simple cry for revenge. Conservatives will be angry at the suggestion that it is a mirror-image of what the other Angry Brigade stands for: "We have been hurt, and we want to hurt." But the condemnation of both is the same: they achieve nothing.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Our lowland heaths have been more than usually colourful this autumn and are still spangled with the gold of dwarf furze and the peering of a heather cushion in new bloom here and there. The damper hollows have rosy bells of bog-heath, glistening white chalices of parnassus, translucent as alabaster, amethyst scabious, straggly eyebrights and tormentil glittering like jewels in the shelter of rushes and purple moor-grass. Stretches of burnt ground, like the bogs at lower levels, carry the green velvet of mosses, contrasting richly with the russet of bracken fronds. In the west of this county most of the heaths are on bleached greensand and undulate towards the flat rim of the Wash where cranberries, spheroles and sweet gale flourish on their wetter peats. Some of these heaths are old commons, scrubby with birch and oak, and have derelict sandpits and many curious knolls and ridges varying their contours. The birches are thronged by numerous redpolls in this county. At South Wootton Common the other day, I saw close on two hundred lesser redpolls twittering in the birch scrub close to a boggy pool where they had been drinking. In winter they are joined by siskins on the birch catkins. Just now there are fine displays of fungi in this area, with scarlet flycops conspicuous round the birches and numerous other species, displaying every tint of the rainbow coming up in swarms as autumn's mists refresh them.

E. A. ELLIS

IF MAJOR food shortages develop in East Bengal during the next two months the United Nations relief organisation here in Dacca, although it has been in existence since June, will be able to do little to relieve them.

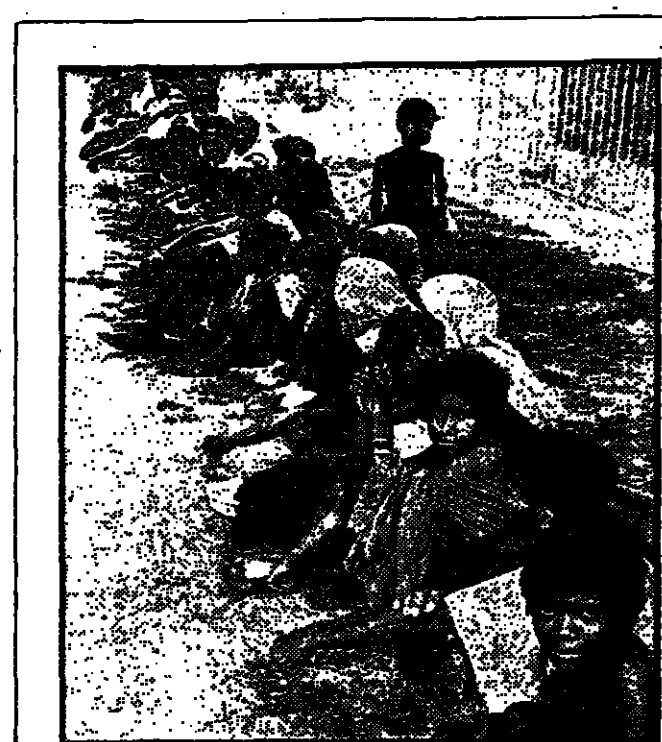
The United Nations East Pakistan Relief Organisation, known as UNEPRO, has been aptly described by one critic as a "head without a body." It has established a main office in Dacca, with a staff of some 40 experts of various kinds, but it has as yet no officers permanently in the field other than two port representatives at Chittagong and Khulna-Chalna, and no transport under its direct control for the movement of food grains other than 100 trucks that are not yet operational. It has only one functioning radio outside Dacca, and no survey apparatus to provide it with its own information about the areas of greatest need.

If serious food shortages do show before the middle of December, and nobody is convinced that they will not, then "we are all in trouble," one senior UN official told me. By the end of December, UNEPRO hopes to have ten zonal offices and its own fleet of between 800 and 1,000 trucks as well as many more coasters, tugs, and medium-sized bulk carriers of shallow draught known as "mini-bulkers."

Had the forecasts made this summer about food shortages and local famines come true the UN would indeed be "in trouble." Those forecasts generally point to the period from mid-September on as the critical one. The timing was clearly off, since, according to missionaries and diplomats who have travelled the province recently, there are as yet no signs of serious malnutrition among the population.

But the forecasts could still prove to be soundly based. Both Government and private stocks of rice and wheat are dangerously low in a wide belt of territory running from Dinajpur in the north-west through Rajshahi, Pabna, Kishida, Faridpur, to Northern Berisal. Many of these areas, in some matters worse, are more militarily active than other parts of the province, particularly southern Faridpur, and what remains of the local administrative system is thus less capable of the task of food distribution, and, throughout the province, reversing the initial flow of people escaping into the countryside from the troubled cities.

Families are now flooding back into the urban areas, which are now less disturbed than the countryside. Their presence creates extra urban feeding problems and this is



## Hoping for the best...

MARTIN WOOLLACOTT in Dacca, Wednesday, reports on the threat of major food shortages in East Pakistan

especially true of the densely populated area around Dacca.

As for the rest of the province, Khulna district and Chittagong district will manage, it is thought, because of their proximity to the two main ports, while other southern districts including the old cyclone-damaged areas, and most northern districts, should also be able to feed their populations, thanks to the fact that they are normally rice surplus areas. But even here there are doubts. An Oxford survey of two small districts south of Noakhali town earlier this year showed that the estimated yield from the winter rice crop would be only 35 per cent of the normal yield. Although this area had its own special problems, the survey still does not augur well for the rice yield in other southern delta districts.

The principal problem is, of course, one of distribution. Although the two ports are badly congested with ships waiting days at anchorage before being unloaded, the port warehouses are already packed full. The railway system of the province, which used to transport 60 per cent of imported food,

was at a recent estimate working at only 20 per cent of its capacity.

Of the province's 5,000 trucks, 3,000 have "disappeared," some across the border to India, some commandeered by the army. Nevertheless, the basic decision taken by the East Pakistan Food Department and by UNEPRO has been to replace the lost rail capacity by a combination of increased movement by water and by road. UNEPRO has made plans to bring in a fleet of medium-sized coaster and bulk cargo vessels plus some tugs and a fleet of 1,000 trucks. Few of the tugs have arrived, only five out of the required 17 coasters, and seven out of nine "mini-bulkers." Of the 100 trucks that have come in, 70 are still stuck on the docks at Chittagong, since road conditions do not allow them to be driven to their destinations elsewhere in the province. Drivers for the trucks have yet to be hired and trained, and a maintenance network has yet to be set up.

For control of its transport assets, UNEPRO plans to set up ten zonal offices. But the plans have yet to be approved both by

New York and the Government of Pakistan. As for communications, a UNEPRO scheme to bring in a large number of sets was disapproved by the Pakistani army, which apparently feared that the Mukti Bahini might seize the sets.

The slow build-up of the UN effort, combined with the naturally limited performance of the East Pakistan Food Department, could have serious consequences for people in the more vulnerable areas. Government stocks in these areas are in many places down to one month's or less normal supply. In Dinajpur there was at the last estimate only one week's supply remaining, while at nearby Rangpur three months' stocks are in the warehouses.

"The problem is," said one UN official, "that Rangpur does not have enough transport to distribute to its own district, let alone transfer some to Dinajpur, while in the whole of Dinajpur district there are only six trucks."

But even if by a variety of expedients a food disaster in these areas is avoided in the period until December when the winter rice crop begins to be harvested, that is by no means the end of the problem. The winter crop is not going to be a good one, although forecasts are now more sanguine than they were. In some areas like Jessore the winter crop may be 70 per cent down on normal yield due to flooding. In other areas insect damage could greatly reduce yield since very little crop spraying was done earlier this year.

If the winter harvest turns out very badly the fact that these last three months were not used to fill the province's central and local supply depots with as much grain as possible could turn out to be a matter for bitter regret. Worst of all would be a combination of a poor harvest with a greatly increased level of Mukti Bahini activity.

All the transport calculations have been made, obviously, on the basis of an estimate of the "average level of damage" to the transport network from bridge blowing and other demolition. If the average daily or weekly level of damage increases markedly because the army engineers and the public departments start losing their race to repair bridges and ferries almost as fast as the other side blows them, the calculation would be wholly thrown out. Then the only answer would be to shift, and UNEPRO has its plans for such a contingency. But considering the quantities that need to be moved, and the fact that you would still need good ground transport from the airports, even this—apart from being vastly expensive—might not be enough.

## A question of political will

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir—Keith Harper possibly was, as Tony Crosland's letter (October 11) indicates, a little strong in attributing any wish to "suppress" the strengthening of Transport House research departments. Nevertheless, Mr Crosland's recent speeches on the subject of a Centre for Labour Studies have either been ill-advised or badly thought out.

It is not the rôle of the Party research departments, particularly in the first year of opposition, to act as Parliamentary draftsmen. After such a shattering and unnecessary election defeat the problem is to pick up the pieces—to assess which parts of the past programme must be jettisoned and which should stay; and in doing this to start the job of shaping the fresh contours of a new Party programme.

Tony Crosland's greatest error, however, lies in making speeches about research as though this were the only key to policy-making. Like motherhood and charity, "research" is something difficult to oppose. Only a moron does not want more information on almost everything. But it is as he implies the critical problem in the Labour Party today? Was it lack of information which made us omit a wealth tax from the 1970 manifesto? Was it a failure of data processing which caused the Labour Government to abandon its target of 500,000 houses a year? Does some crucial absence of research keep overseas aid to its inadequate level? The fact is that as the Brighton conference recognised, we have at this moment quite enough information to construct a radical alternative policy. No absence of research is standing in the way of programme put right what the Tories are doing wrong, or to go far beyond the policy of the last Labour Government.

With all the vast machinery of the Civil Service behind it,

the last Labour Government still went down to defeat. The truth is that Tony Crosland is talking about research when he should be talking about policy-making; he is implying absence of data, when the real issue is political will.

Here is a short list of commitments taken from the document "Agenda for a Generation," which was debated at annual conference—and endorsed—two years ago: wealth and gifts taxes; a State holding company; a Co-operative Development Agency; a National Investment Board; a code of conduct for mergers, and for industrial management receiving State aid; a charter for industrial democracy; statutory key-price control; a disability benefit; positive discrimination in favour of priority areas in health and welfare; improved access, and greater democratic control in the social services; consumer centres; a revised aid programme including a firm date for achieving the 1 per cent aid target; re-examination of our trade relations with South Africa; participation in a European security conference; urgent action on chemical and biological weapons.

These specific proposals were made in a document which clearly set out the central issues of the current political battle—"the quality and quantity of economic growth; the democratisation of industrial power; the redistribution of income and wealth; a social strategy which recognises new needs; positive discrimination in favour of areas with special social needs; reform of institutions, and new methods of participation in decision-making; strong measures to close the gap between rich and poorer nations; continued commitment to human rights, and increasing support for international organisations."

Any serious attempt to look at research and policy-making by the NEC and Transport House over the past few years would recognise two critical

facts: first, most of the Party's proposals were not rigorously pursued by Labour Ministers; second, the party conference last week clearly accepted and then went beyond these demands prepared by the Executive.

The question of "strengthening" therefore begs the earlier question of where strength is most needed. Tony Crosland will forgive us if we suggest that whilst we want to strengthen the NEC, the conference and the

Party in the country, his proposals sound very much like the creation of a private think-tank for Members of Parliament—safe from the scrutiny of party conference. We are neither being "touchy" nor "defensive" in pointing out the enormous difference between these two solutions.—Yours sincerely, Terry Pitt

39 Courthill Gardens, London, SW 5.

Mr McNelly is head of the International Department at Transport House, and Mr Pitt is head of research there.—Editor.



## Hey You!

How old are you? What sex? What's your job? The answer to each standard, survey-type question tells a great deal about an individual. Probably much more than you realise. A series of articles in New Society will look at each of these key sociological variables in turn, beginning today with income. What does your pay packet say about you?

Also this week the way your accent depends on whom you're talking to; Salvador Giner on the two Spains; haven't we a million unemployed already; the government's information men.

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ANN SHEARER on the guinea pigs debate and a Manchester case which raises fresh problems

# Disturbing dilemmas and the dentist's chair

**UNJUSTIFIED** experiment on patients, we have been told often over the past few days by outraged but few of the medical world, is virtually impossible under the ethical codes and professional honour that govern these things. But who keeps watch on the profession's own arbiters of the permissible?

The standards of dental treatment handed out to patients in one of the country's large mental subnormality hospitals can't these be dignified with the name of "experimentation"? What they do show, though, is that what is acceptable practice in one institution may seem rather different outside it.

They show just how the mentally handicapped the most vulnerable group to whom the National Health Service offers its services—can be put in the position of having things done to them that the rest of us would find unacceptable. So to this extent the particular case can illustrate some of the problems we have in making sure that our medical servants

aren't taking liberties with us.

The hospital in question is Calderstones, near Blackburn, 1,800 beds large. In this hospital, it is accepted practice for patients to have their teeth drawn using anaesthetics that many dentists outside consider ineffective in dulling the pain of extraction. The dental officer finds his own practice the right one. The Manchester Regional Hospital Board agrees with him, and as a result there has been no discussion of his methods in public among the dental profession.

The standards of dental treatment at Calderstones were criticised, along with other aspects of care at the hospital, earlier this year. A nurse complained that patients were having teeth drawn without anaesthetic, and that they were on occasion returned to their ward with bleeding gums.

The Manchester Regional Hospital Board, which held an inquiry into these and other allegations, found the hospital blameless on all

counts. A press statement announced that it had been "completely cleared" and received the hospital's distress at the "irresponsible attitude adopted by a small number of staff."

Yet a reading of the unpublished report on which that press statement was based doesn't make the situation sound quite so straightforward. The dentist is quoted as explaining the problems of practising on mentally handicapped patients. The need to avoid alarming them means he limits the use of instruments. The risk of a needle breaking in an agitated patient's mouth means he does not like using a local anaesthetic.

For these reasons, he preferred to use a topical anaesthetic which can be applied by finger during examination of the patient's mouth. "This anaesthetic was, in his judgment, experience," the report says, "quite adequate for the extractions which he undertook in the wards or in his surgery and gave far less discomfort to the patients

than if injections were given."

He also pointed out that many of the teeth which he extracted were so loose that he could remove them with his fingers.

The regional board's committee accepts this explanation, dismisses any charge of ill-treatment or cruelty and thinks it "most unfortunate" that the nurse who complained didn't check the facts before she made her allegations.

Yet dentists confirm that they have not heard of a single topical anaesthetic which is effective in dulling the pain of extraction. Topical anaesthetics are rubbed on, for the normal dentist-going public, either to dull the pain of an injection of local anaesthetic or to make scaling of the teeth more comfortable. They are also used, to be fair, when a tooth is literally hanging by a thread and can be flicked out by hand—as the Calderstones dental officer said "many" of his extractions were. But once force has to be applied in drawing a tooth, the topical

anaesthetic is completely ineffective as a painkiller.

Now admittedly there are problems in looking after the teeth of severely mentally handicapped people. It is a speciality that has been so neglected in the past that one consultant psychiatrist has put toothache as the greatest single cause of disturbed behaviour among them, and so neglected that there is still only one full-time dental officer to every 3,200 patients in subnormality hospitals instead of the one for every 1,000 that a recent British Dental Association working party wants to see.

There are problems in treatment. It can be hard to gain the confidence of a severely handicapped person who finds explanations of treatment incomprehensible, and facial distortion can make it hard to get at the teeth; hence the problems of broken needles in local anaesthesia. Some groups, like mongols, can have problems in dealing with general anaesthesia because of respiratory troubles. Sometimes general anaesthesia is ruled out because

there simply isn't an anaesthetist on call or a nurse to give the attention needed when the patient comes round.

But these problems aren't insuperable, as many hospital staff are proving every day. It is commonplace for dental departments to provide a full range of anaesthesia for their patients. One consultant dental surgeon who specialises in dealing with mentally handicapped people is adamant that a topical anaesthetic is not the treatment of choice where any force at all has to be applied in extractions.

Other dental experts support this, and ask particularly what the mentally handicapped person who has suffered considerable pain and fright during one session is going to do if he has to come back for further treatment.

So here, it seems, is a case where the standards of treatment offered to patients in one institution could at least be openly discussed, rather than accepted, by the hospital authorities.

It raises another question,

too. Isn't there a case for laying down, centrally and openly, after public discussion, minimum standards in the treatment of patients who can't exercise the normal population's check on the clinical freedom of doctors and dentists by taking their custom elsewhere?

And although the simple problems of pain and teeth-pulling are a long way from those of possibly unjustified but highly complicated experimental techniques, isn't there perhaps a parallel to be drawn between the two?

If we, on behalf of the mentally handicapped, should be looking at the standards of treatment offered them, shouldn't we also be demanding rather fuller explanations of procedures practised on ourselves, which we may at the moment find as incomprehensible as the mentally handicapped can find dentistry?

After all, if the doctors have nothing to be ashamed of, they can hardly complain that we are infringing their freedoms.

## MISCELLANY

### Rabbiting on

**LORD BUTLER'S** SHORT and saluted appearance at the Conservative conference yesterday was his first since Blackpool 1969, when the party finally rejected him and chose Sir Alec to lead it to defeat in the next general election. No grudges, but RAB gently refused the chairman's invitation to sit on the platform, preferring to hear the law and order debate from the body of the hall.

After listening to Reggie Maundling skillfully turn away wrath, Butler smiled and agreed that nothing had changed very much for Conservative Home Secretaries with liberal aspirations (it seems an age rather than a year since Maundling deleted a passage on hanging from his conference speech because nobody had actually raised it in the debate).

But why, eight years on, had Butler come to Brighton? Was he like Lord George Brown a week earlier, eager to support some cherished cause? No to both. Butler's old Saffron Walden agent, Kenneth Baker, is chairman of the Conservative agents this year. His Lordship came for their dinner.

Justice minister in the old Welenky days, and brother of Sir Cornelius Greenfield, who has always been the constitutional member of Ian Smith's negotiating team. Greenfield is also an old friend of Sir Alec, which cannot but help.

This piece of news was revealed yesterday in the first special issue of "Private Eye," devoted to Rhodesia. "The Eye" says that an assessment of Ian Smith and his regime is contained in a report by a special team of "Eye" journalists who have recently visited Rhodesia. This, as editor Richard Ingrams admitted yesterday, is not strictly true. But he maintains that the information is a collation of material gathered in Rhodesia.

### One sided

**COOPERATION** IS all very well, but participation is another matter. Meeting the nervous call from the Department of Education, Croydon Technical College dutifully set up an academic board, of both students and teachers. The hopeful idea is that the board will be the teaching side and six from the taught—will prevent the familiar spectre of student unrest.

It has, however, not got off to a very promising start. The board has already met to discuss disciplinary measures, and methods of expelling slack and trouble-making students—without any student representatives present.

### Comics cut

**THE QUICKER** you get them, the faster they learn. The Chilean Government has taken to printing thousands of comic books each week, to keep the children happy—but they are hardly the kind that we grew up on. Puss in Boots is portrayed as an exploiter of the peasantry, and Snow White's Prince Charming is magically transformed into an aristocratic lecher. Little Riding Hood is a lazy and disobedient child, but the story does at least have a happy ending—she eventually repents of her indolent ways and is invited to tea with grandma and the wolf.

The going, however, gets heavier when the kids grow up. For the adult mind, called "La Firme." It is aimed at peasants and labourers and thrills its readers with land reforms, nationalisation and a history of Greco. The Yanki Imperialist and the evil bureaucrat are defeated continually by impeccable Marxist logic.

### Hitch-haiku

**THE SWARM** OF pressmen who hovered around the Emperor and Empress of Japan on their trip on the Chinese, waited hopefully for the Emperor to compose a haiku, a traditional poem, about the Lorelei rock. To aid his inspiration, the rock had been adorned for the occasion with the rising sun and a Rhenish accordionist playing the famous melody about the siren.

When it seemed that the Muse was not amused and had deserted the Emperor, David Binder, of the "New York Times," decided to compose a poem in Hirohito's name. His effort was eagerly passed around and faithfully copied into notebooks. One of the Bonn local papers reported that "of course the poem did not rhyme in German, as the Emperor wrote it in Japanese."

Binder's haiku, all regulation 17 syllables of it, is "The rising sun above the Lorelei is a promise of good wine." One of the Emperor's staff has faithfully translated the effort back into his native tongue.

### No alternative

**WITH ITS** effortless talent for absorbing dissent, the Conservative conference has opened all its doors to Richard Neville, the editor of "OZ," whose appeal against prison and deportation on obscenity charges comes before the courts next month. He has been given full credentials as a reporter for "OZ," grown-up sister to "OZ," complete with a collection of an elegant invitation, complete with a gilded droplet, which reads: "The chairman of the Conservative Party organisation requests the pleasure of the company of Richard Neville for cocktails." Not a word to Reggie Maundling.

### Old boys' tie

**AS SIR ALEC** gets himself ready for a make or break visit to Rhodesia, a prominent Rhodesian has slipped quietly into London. He is Mr Justice Julius Greenfield, a former

**THERE** was a cautious welcome last night to Mr Maundling's proposals to bankrupt criminals and reform the system of suspended sentences, but it was allied to an atmosphere of let's-wait-and-see-the-results.

Neither lawyers nor penal reformers made any bones about the difficulties surrounding the bankruptcy procedure to stop criminals benefiting from their crimes. To some extent the shape of the Government's proposals needs to be known before a final judgment can be made, but there is bound to be an experimental quality about the exercise. In essence, no one can be sure of the problems until they have manifested themselves in practice.

The philosophy of the proposal is simple enough. The man who has been convicted of stealing, say, £50,000 from a bank will have bankruptcy proceedings brought against him by the State. Once a receiving order has been made all the debtor's possessions and assets are frozen and can't be disposed of. If he is adjudicated bankrupt everything he owns becomes the property of the Official Receiver and may be sold to raise funds to pay his debts.

It sounds simple enough, but deciding what is actually owned by the debtor can become a highly complicated business. The Law Society has suggested that in criminal bankruptcies there should be much wider powers of inquiry to establish the truth. Aunt Nellie may have to account for her mink stole, grandad for his Bahamas villa, and brother Sid for the rest of the detailed explanations of how he managed to set up a used car showroom when he hasn't been gainfully employed for the past 15 years.

But there is always the danger that the result of the procedure will simply be to penalise the criminal's family



HAROLD JACKSON analyses Mr Maundling's new proposal  
**Received at court**

so that they wind up living in local authority accommodation on social security payments, which can hardly be a desirable social policy. In the twilight world of the habitual criminal it is a reasonable supposition that he will have trouble accounting for most of his possessions, though they may not necessarily be the product of the crime for which he was bankrupted.

The suggestion has been made that the proceedings should be open-ended, so that any subsequent expenditure will be minutely examined and, if not satisfactorily explained, the asset be subject to seizure. But what constitutes the rewards of crime? Would Mrs Elgar's payment by the Australian newspaper be seizable to compensate the Post Office?

There are more mundane problems, too. The bankruptcy service is severely understaffed and has trouble coping with the 4,000 receiving orders now made each year. It is also losing about £800,000 a year. A Home Office report estimated that criminal bankruptcies could run as high as 25,000 a year, which would seize the system and cause an astronomical increase in its costs. How much are we prepared

to pay for uncertain returns from robbers?

The chances are that the early cases would be carefully selected, either to establish that the risk of bankruptcy is real or because there seems a reasonable chance of getting back most of the loot. But there will be large grey areas. What will happen to the criminal who simply says that he was wrongly convicted and hasn't got the money, or that he left it behind the third phone box on the A11 and it wasn't there when he went back? What about the smooth operator who gets it shoved into a solicitor's client

account, where it is legally unouchable?

The problems about suspended sentences are nothing like as vague. In fact they are starkly before us to the extent of 10,315 people who went to gaol last year for committing a subsequent offence. The Magistrates' Association has been drawing attention to the problem for some time and expressed relief that something is now to be done.

Fundamentally it stems from the requirement that any prison sentence of six months or less must be suspended unless the offender has already served a sentence. This mandatory requirement has meant that many offenders' first sentence has been nine months or more and the prisons have become increasingly clogged.

There has also been the difficulty that a probation order may not be made where a suspended sentence has been imposed. The magistrates say that this means that the short sharp sentence, which normally stops further court appearances, cannot be used and that no supervision can be put on a man with a suspended sentence hanging over him. In too many cases, therefore, there is a further offence and two sentences are imposed at once. Last year nearly 27,000 people had their sentence suspended in magistrates' courts and more than 10,000 had a subsequent conviction, which is not a satisfactory position.

It looks as though the bench will get back its discretionary powers and that the probation service will play a greater part in crime prevention. The trouble there is that it is stretched to its limits and is in desperate need of more manpower. That is why experienced observers are cautious about the change in policy. The politics of crime have a nasty habit of corkscrewing unexpectedly.

### MICHAEL LAKE reports

### Talk at the top

**PRESIDENT NIXON'S** proposed visit to Moscow next May may be studied under three main headings—next year's Presidential elections; China; and the growing special relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. The rest of the world can only stand and stare. Britain was informed of the visit when the American Ambassador, Mr Walter Annenburg, called on the Prime Minister on Tuesday not long before the announcement was made.

Diplomatic observers find it difficult to differentiate between the Presidential election and China in order of importance as reasons for the trip. Clearly the President will seek to reassure the Russians that his policy is almost indecently recent visit to Peking will not have affected America's continuing desire for close contact with Moscow and progress on all matters of mutual bilateral interest—of which there are many.

The Russians, who have long been accused by the Chinese of working in collusion with the Americans, need not suspect that the Americans are turning their backs on Europe to go into collusion with the Chinese. The two visits to Peking and Moscow will naturally have a beneficial effect on the President's chances of winning the next election. His prospects may rest largely on the success or failure of his Uncle Sam economic campaign. The hope of a continuing dialogue with China and a safer, cheaper co-existence with the Russians can only encourage the image of Mr Nixon as a major twentieth century statesman.

Of course, Mr Nixon is to a certain extent, the lucky man in the right place at the right time. His predecessors were never welcomed so straightforwardly in Moscow, let alone Peking. When President Johnson sounded out the Kremlin on a visit before he decided to give up the White House altogether, the Russians demurred.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) may well have reached the stage by the time Mr Nixon goes to Moscow that they may not need to feature largely on the

agenda, and the President may well be ready to sign a preliminary agreement with the Kremlin. The two sides already have agreements and interests in preventing accidents in the docking procedures in space flight, in the prevention of incidents at sea. They also have a mutual interest in trying to accommodate China in the United Nations, so that the UN is not paralysed.

But the key to Mr Nixon's visit, the sign by which he judged that his journey would be worth it, was the four-power agreement reached in Berlin in August, the agreement which the West regarded as a test of good faith. And on top of this came Mr Brezhnev's clear indication that the Soviet Union was ready to discuss mutual and balanced force reductions.

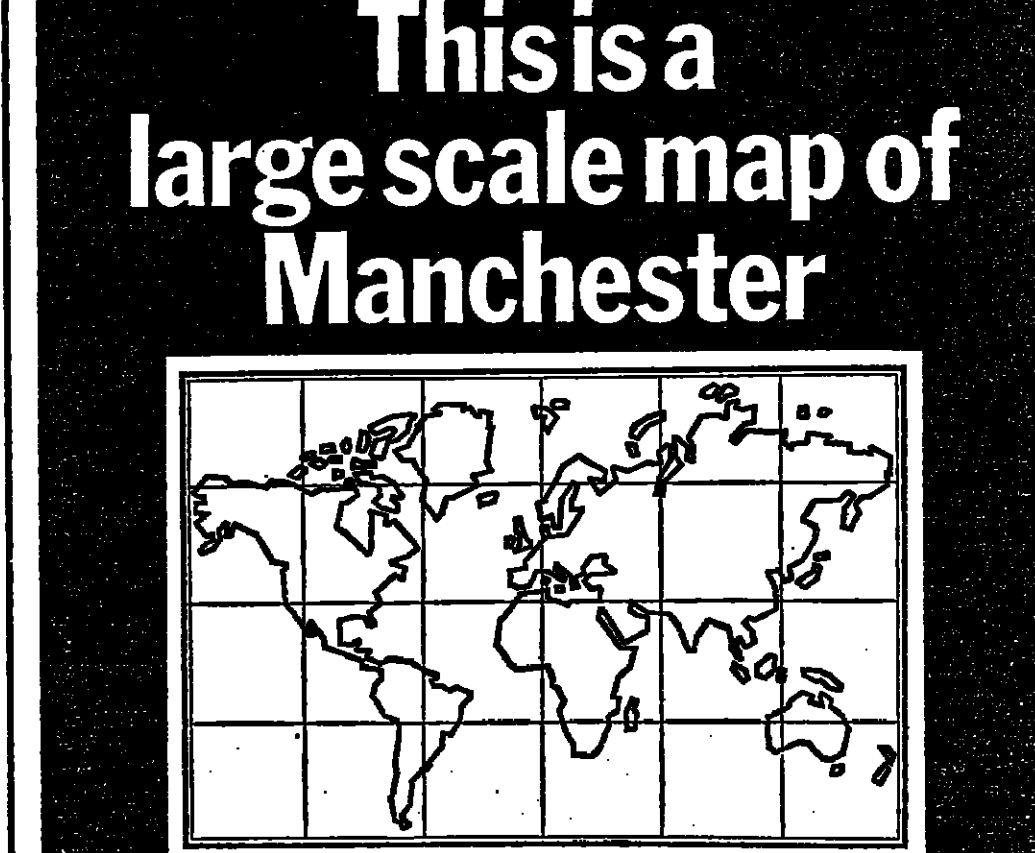
Already, and again before the meeting comes off in Moscow, the preparations are calculated and consistent, aimed not so much at creating a qualitative change in relations between the Soviet Union and the US as at underlining what has already happened. The summit will be meant to have a political and psychological impact.

Within the new, special relationship, the two sides will have a great deal to discuss. At the top of the agenda will be the strategic balance in the world, a review of where they and the Chinese are, and the prospects for continuing to prevent war.

Super-power bilateralism, or trilateralism, which Mr Nixon's voyages will illuminate, has long been inevitable. In that the Soviet Union and the United States may be regarded as imposing their regimes on us smaller fry, this may not be immediately acceptable to British or West German Conservatives. It certainly adds to the urgency for Britain to get into Europe and discuss a coherent Western European political framework.

Officially, however, the British are pleased, and merely hope that however diminished our own status is, we shall be kept fully informed by the Americans, and as far in advance as possible, so that we may give a cry where our interests are involved.

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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## Further cut in Bank rate expected

By our Financial Staff

Expectations of an early cut in Bank rate—possibly today—were strengthened yesterday after the German authorities announced a further cut in interest rates. The April cut in Bank rate followed a German move by one week, and it is officially acknowledged that the British and German authorities consult closely about interest rate policy.

The German move, which was widely forecast, was made both for foreign and domestic reasons.

A Bundesbank director admitted yesterday that the German authorities have bought \$1,000 million in the last three weeks to prevent the exchange value of the mark rising still higher in floating markets. The Bank of England is also thought to have been a substantial dollar buyer recently.

At the same time the Germans, like the British, are worried about a domestic recession—which could be caused in Germany by a drop in exports because of currency uncertainty. The Bundesbank therefore coupled the cut in rates with a reduction in bank reserve requirements.

This will have the effect of making D-mark credit much more freely available. It is officially estimated the cut in reserve requirements will release 3,000 million D-marks (\$263 million) of new money.

The availability of cheap domestic credit is designed to reduce the incentive to borrow overseas, and perhaps to encourage some repayment of relatively expensive Eurodollar borrowings, as well as encouraging expansion at home.

The official discount rate is down from 5 to 4½ per cent—the same cut as is now expected in London. At the same time the Lombard rate—the rate at which the German authorities lend to the banks—has been cut by a full point to 5½ per cent. The official discount rate has now been reduced by three full points from 7½ per cent since the speculative pressure on the D-mark began last spring.

The Bundesbank president, Professor Karl Klasen, made it clear in a briefing after the decisions were announced that the primary reason for the interest rate cuts was the foreign exchange situation. The domestic situation would not of itself justify a cut in rates, he said. The cut in reserve requirements, on the other hand, was partly for domestic reasons. The revaluation of the D-mark in floating markets was "excessive," said Professor Klasen, and this was affecting export orders at a time when the domestic economy, which has been booming, is showing signs of slowing down.

Foreign exchange dealers are very sceptical about the effect of the cuts on exchange rates.

## Gilts boom exhausts 'long tap'

The gilt-edged market in London, which was already booming, responded to the news from Germany with a surge of buying so strong that by mid-afternoon the new long tap—the £600 million of 8½ per cent Treasury stock offered only five weeks ago—was exhausted. The price was raised twice in the day, by 1/8 at the opening and by 1/4 after the German announcement, and it closed at 98 to offer a running yield of 8.42 per cent. As recently as July long-dated Government stocks were yielding 9½ per cent.

The market now expects a new offering of long-dated Government stock in the next day or two, though it is possible that the authorities will move to the shorter dates if a cut in Bank rate is contemplated. This would deprive the market of new supplies of stock, and demand might raise prices up—and long-term interest rates down—even faster than in recent weeks.

Market report, page 16.

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## Danger to growth in entering EEC

By ANTHONY HARRIS

Some new and unpublished research by economists at Yale University suggests that the EEC debate in Britain is being conducted in the wrong economic terms. Contrary to general belief, membership may put little strain on the balance of payments, but could damage economic growth by encouraging British firms to build new plants in Europe rather than at home.

The investment warning is based on research by Professor Richard N. Cooper into comparative rates of return on capital investment in Britain and in EEC member countries. He made his preliminary findings known to British officials and academics earlier this year.

The measurement of comparative rates of return is difficult because European companies have no clear rules in reporting the value of their assets, and Professor Cooper has therefore had to do much detailed investigation to get truly comparable figures. They show that for the whole period between 1952 and 1966—chosen to eliminate the effects of devaluation—and for various sub-periods within this period, investment in Europe has been significantly more profitable than in Britain.

### Confirmation

The gap, he says, is big enough to cause company managers to switch their investment plans once it is possible to serve the British market without tariff barriers from plants in Europe—and he told me that he regards the Guardian survey of company intentions about Europe, published in July as important confirmation of his findings. This showed that of 105 of the biggest companies in the country, those planning to expand their operations in Europe after EEC entry outnumbered those planning to expand in Britain by more than two to one.

This finding was heavily stressed in the Labour Party's anti-European "White Paper." "I do not myself regard my findings as an argument against British membership of the EEC," Professor Cooper told me when I visited him in Yale, "but I do believe that there is a very real danger here that the British will have to tackle. The Belgians feared a loss of investment for much the same reasons when the EEC was formed in 1958. They tackled it by cutting their taxes on corporations

are following the lead of their Australian counterparts.

Australian brokers report that a return to the market by the major local institutions is gathering pace, and so too is their confidence, judging from last week's Metals Exploration deal when certain bodies paid nearly double the market price for a special allotment of stock.

Sydney and Melbourne institutions might not be the best investment judges, as the AMP's decision to buy a large line of stock in Queensland Mines from the Mineral Securities Liquidator illustrates, but at least their renewed emphasis on industrial stocks appears to be a step in the right direction. By comparison with London and New York, the leading Australian industrial companies are dirt cheap: the average price-earnings multiple for the 50 leading stocks quoted in Melbourne is only 9.8 and the average dividend yield, 5.8 per cent. Second-line stocks are naturally on even lower multiples and taking a long-term view, there are some outstanding opportunities.

Matters have also been helped over the past few weeks by a study of that long-forgotten yardstick, profits, and in spite of inflation, labour problems, and subdued business confidence, corporate profits have been rising very nicely, thank you.

The recent Budget was not designed to revive a stagnant economy, but with a Federal election due before November next year McMahon's men can be expected to do their stuff. The inflow of investment capital remains strong and while the Japanese-US problem could affect Australia greatly in the short-term, it will not last.

Additionally, rising unemployment has to be seen in perspective: currently 1.1 per cent of the workforce—and then the problems of the rural sector are nothing new; also, because of the mineral resources boom only 10 per cent of the GNP now comes from down on the farm.

Two thoughts for the immediate future: Britain's entry into the Common Market will greatly aggravate the rural problem, while by 1973 there is the strong likelihood of a Labour Government for the first time since 1949.

On the latter, socialism is spelled with a small "s" in Canberra and thus the prospect of Mr Gough Whitlam as Prime Minister should not weaken the

## No rise in L & G motor premiums

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

Legal and General, in contrast to the growing number of motor insurance companies which have recently announced more increases in premium rates, announced in its interim report yesterday that its current rates are "adequate."

A spokesman for the group later explained that this meant that the group had no immediate plans to raise its premium rates and hoped that it would not have to increase its rates for a number of months.

Legal and General, he said, increased its prices last spring and currently they are the same or a little cheaper than most of their competitors.

The reason why it is determined to peg its prices for as long as possible is that it is now planning to attract new customers and expand this part of its business.

As a result it is likely that profits of the group's motor account will fall this year. In its report the company warns that it will have to increase its reserves to keep in line with its recent growth and this "must adversely affect the underwriting result for the year."

In contrast Provident Life Association chose yesterday to announce a further increase in its motor insurance premium rates next month.

Only last spring the group raised its premiums by an average of 25 per cent. This time, a spokesman said, it was unlikely the increase would be as high.

The group, he added, had been forced to raise rates because of continuing inflation and in particular the rising cost of motor car repairs.

## Heron's £30M Europe plan

Heron Holdings, the property-petrol-stations group, is launching a £30 million European office development programme over the next five years, Mr Gerald Ronson, the managing director said yesterday, when unveiling plans for a £4 million office block for Paris.

The group already has an £11 million development programme under way and Mr Ronson said he expected this to increase to £35 million over the same period.

## Ford plans comeback

By VICTOR KEEGAN

Trade reports have suggested continued teething problems on the new Cortina and high servicing costs. Some observers have suggested that the Cortina's price has moved it too far "up the market" at a time when it is facing increased competition for fleet sales from the British Leyland Marina.

Mr Batty said yesterday that Ford took 55,800 car orders in September (worth £55 million) in the UK and production at 47,555 vehicles was the highest for ever a year.

He pointed out that if orders continue to be taken as fast as or higher than production rates then stocks would continue to be low.

But he predicted that in the last quarter of the year the Cortina would shoot to the top as Britain's most popular car (it dropped to third position in August) and the Transit and Escort vans would dominate the light/medium van field.

He also said the heavy commercial vehicles would have market leadership in their class.

For next year Mr Batty forecast that Ford would recoup 25 per cent of a market which was expected to be over 1.3 million in spite of increased import penetration.

## Bullens acquires Marler Haley

Giltspur Investments' subsidiary, Bullens Transport Group, has acquired Marler Haley Expo Systems for up to £450,000 in cash shares. This acquisition is the first planned phase of the programme indicated at the time of the rights issue in July.

Marler Haley designs and markets a range of display systems which have many applications in industry and commerce. This will complement Bullens' own furnishing and display activities while Marler Haley's overseas interests in the US, Canada and Europe, will be able to utilise Bullens' international transport services.

Initial consideration of £100,000 has been satisfied by the payment of £107,855 in cash and 48,580 Giltspur shares. Two further annual instalments each of up to £130,000 will be settled in equal proportions of cash and shares and will be dependent upon the attainment of profit targets up to March 31, 1972, and March 31, 1973.

The company is expected to contribute about £70,000 to group trading profits in the year to March 31, 1972. The present underlying asset value of the company is about £100,000.

## Unchanged payout by Hugh Baird

A further sharp increase in profits is announced by Hugh Baird, the maltsters, barley and hop merchants. With a final of 10 per cent the total dividend is maintained at 12½ per cent for the eleven months to July 31.

His omission from the 10-man board may be seen as a victory for the more conservative elements of Sydney Stock Exchange, who were no doubt worried that the recent publicity surrounding Mr Dowling may have tarnished the image of the exchange.

Mr Dowling, who has been a member of the committee since 1959, is a former director of Queensland Mines. He recently gave evidence before the Australian Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange in a hearing triggered off by the downgrading of Queensland Mines' Nahariak deposits.

Mr Dowling refused to comment when asked about his failure to be re-elected to the committee.

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Mr Dowling refused to comment when asked about his failure to be re-elected to the committee.

As fast as or higher than production rates then stocks would continue to be low.

But he predicted that in the last quarter of the year the Cortina would shoot to the top as Britain's most popular car (it dropped to third position in August) and the Transit and Escort vans would dominate the light/medium van field.

He also said the heavy commercial vehicles would have market leadership in their class.

For next year Mr Batty forecast that Ford would recoup 25 per cent of a market which was expected to be over 1.3 million in spite of increased import penetration.

## Sterling down 8 points

Sterling closed at 2.489½ late dealings yesterday which was down 8 points from the opening level and down 1 point from Tuesday's close.

In spite of the reduction in the West German Lombard discount rates and news of a £2 million September trade surplus, dealers reported quiet and routine trading for the most of the day. Conditions were slightly more active during the afternoon when New York opened.

Sterling met moderate demand in the forward market, with the three-month position improving to 1.22 cents from 1.16 cent earlier.

The Deutsche mark improved a few points following the bank rate cut.

## The pound

Market	Close	Change	Point
New York	2.489½	-8	2.489
London	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Frankfurt	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Paris	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Brussels	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Amsterdam	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Stockholm	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Copenhagen	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Helsinki	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Oslo	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Stockholm	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Copenhagen	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Helsinki	2.489½	-1	2.488½
Oslo	2.489½	-1	2.488½

## CITY COMMENT

### AUSTRALIAN SHARES

It has its ups and down

TIMES change and they're going to change again. As long ago as last month any suggestion that the Australian mining and industrial markets were oversold would have brought jeers of derision—which is not all that surprising really in view of the illuminating probe into the Queensland Mines fiasco and the All-Bahadur events of the past year or so.

Yet in the inchoate October greyness there is a growing consensus that the market is oversold. Lessons of the past will not be forgotten quickly: in fact the ridiculous boom days are probably gone for ever, but the time has come for London and Scottish institutions to re-examine their Australian portfolios with particular attention to industrials and strictly leading copper companies.

The sharp fall in metal prices, particularly copper, has tended to strengthen the institutions' anti-cyclical case and a further firming among leading stocks yesterday was caused by solid corporate buying rather than trading speculation.

Metals Exploration, for example, rose a further 10p, to 274p. Poseidon by 65p to 805p (making a gain of £3 in as many days), while in the bombed-out copper sector BIL South, Mt Lyell, and Peko each scored further good rises.

The revival of interest in Poseidon has been caused by three factors—Inco's forecast of three weeks that nickel prices will be much higher by the second half of this decade (when Poseidon's mine will be nearing the production stage), a recommendation of the stock to the "Financial Times," and the long-awaited announcement that contracts have been signed for site construction at Mount Windarra.

are following the lead of their Australian counterparts.

Australian brokers report that a return to the market by the major local institutions is gathering pace, and so too is their confidence, judging from last week's Metals Exploration deal when certain bodies paid nearly double the market price for a special allotment of stock.

Sydney and Melbourne institutions might not be the best investment judges, as the AMP's decision to buy a large line of stock in Queensland Mines from the Mineral Securities Liquidator illustrates, but at least their renewed emphasis on industrial stocks appears to be a step in the right direction.

By comparison with London and New York, the leading Australian industrial companies are dirt cheap: the average price-earnings multiple for the 50 leading stocks quoted in Melbourne is only 9.8 and the average dividend yield, 5.8 per cent. Second-line stocks are naturally on even lower multiples and taking a long-term view, there are some outstanding opportunities.

Matters have also been helped over the past few weeks by a study of that long-forgotten yardstick, profits, and in spite of inflation, labour problems, and subdued business confidence, corporate profits have been rising very nicely, thank you.

The recent Budget was not designed to revive a stagnant economy, but with a Federal election due before November next year McMahon's men can be expected to do their stuff. The inflow of investment capital remains strong and while the Japanese-US problem could affect Australia greatly in the short-term, it will not last.

Additionally, rising unemployment has to be seen in perspective: currently 1.1 per cent of the workforce—and then the problems of the rural sector are nothing new; also, because of the mineral resources boom only 10 per cent of the GNP now comes from down on the farm.

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# Bank chief's warning on possible decline in world trade

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

A warning that world trade will decline unless measures are taken to adjust to a new monetary situation was given by Sir Frederic Seebohm, chairman of Jarrow Bank International and deputy chairman of Barclays Bank. He was speaking at a lunch yesterday given by the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

Sir Frederic said that floating rates, as practised at present, were a brake on world trade. There are already signs of a slow down. Short term international contracts have recovered from the initial impact of the Nixon measures but the large long term contracts had been crippled and none had been signed since August 15 when the currency crisis broke into the open.

These contracts last several years and spread across many countries. Uncertain conditions about the future value of money could make them a very risky proposition. To combat the effects of this, Sir Frederic proposed that escalation clauses on exchange rates should be included on long term contracts just as they are now on costs of wages and materials. Without such clauses it would be impossible to have proper terms on such large projects as smelters, dams and other works which could take several years to build.

Sir Frederic forecast that floating exchange rates and the American import surcharge would stay for a long time. The rest of the world could try to take retaliatory measures against the United States but few countries would do this as international trade would suffer and the United States would be among those least affected. The alternative was to "liberate our trade" and allow the Americans eventually to remove the surcharge.

Gold would not be the world's monetary unit by the end of the decade. "I think it has had its day," said Sir Frederic. But it was a bit soon yet to "knock it on the head" completely. Sir Frederic, who was at the

WORLD COAL markets are weakening in spite of intensive efforts in older producing areas to phase out less efficient sites. Australian and West German producers have been especially hard hit by cutbacks in world steel output. Most of Australia's coke and coal output is destined for Japan where the United States dollar defence measures intensified an already serious steel industry slump.

West German coal producers have found their markets undercut by less expensive US imports produced in more efficient mines, and are facing the prospect of rapidly growing stockpiles as West German steel output recedes, and petroleum sees an increasing share of energy markets.

Imports also are making inroads in French markets, the outlook is for a continued steady decline in that nation's coal needs, in spite of a sharp increase in energy requirements. The Government's efforts to eliminate inefficient facilities have not been sufficient to make French coal competitive.

The only exception to the dismal coal picture apparently is Great Britain, where the State-run industry has rationalised efforts, and even petroleum price boosts have increased coal's competitiveness domestically.

But British efforts to convince industry to stay with or return to coal are being thwarted by the high cost of anti-pollution equipment necessary to use the fuel.

Australian coal producers have suffered what industry sources say is a "serious" reduction in demand, primarily as a result of a sharp cutback in orders by Japanese steelmakers, their main customers.

Adding to the producers' woes are severe labour unrest and the possibility that newly discovered Australian coal reserves could lead to a price cutting as miners bid for buyers.

In spite of an increase in demand for Australian coal from other countries, Japan took 85 per cent of output in the fiscal year ended in June, down only slightly from 92.3 per cent a year earlier.

In the year ended in June shipments, mostly of coking coal for iron and steel blast furnaces, totalled slightly more than 15.8 million tons, down 3.2 per cent from the more than 16.3 million tons shipped a year earlier.

Last year's slump marked a

# World coal markets make black picture

sharp turning point for the industry's fortunes. It was the first year-to-year decline since 1963. As recently as fiscal 1969 shipments rose 39.3 per cent from a year earlier.

Representative of the industry plan a Tokyo trip in the near future to determine Japanese buying plans, but some sources say uncertainties will continue until the currency crisis abates.

The productivity of Australian coal miners is relatively high by world standards, 10 tons of coal a man shift, but strikes and the introduction of a 35-hour work week have reduced output.

## 40 days lost

One company reports 40 work-days were lost in a recent four-month period as a result of work stoppages. It says the industry, which is centred around Queensland's Bowen Basin, and New South Wales' Sydney Basin, is experiencing one of its most troubled labour periods in more than 20 years.

Rumours that the Australian Government might impose coal export curbs to preserve Australian supplies were killed in June when the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources reported that reserves totalled 22,872 million tons, of which it estimated 12,601 million tons to be recoverable.

Government officials said the survey indicated much larger reserves than had been suspected earlier.

The large supplies, however, have led to speculation that Japanese buyers may be able to force price reductions in the face of keen competition among producers.

A steady flow of petroleum has blackened the scene for coal in the West German coal industry. West German Coal Federation officials say the increasing use of oil in power production and steelmaking

has caused a steady decline in coal demand.

Stiff competition in world markets, productivity problems, and Government intervention in the running of the industry have combined to create deficits in what was formerly the backbone of West German industry.

German coal output is seen falling to 102 million tons in 1974 from 110.6 million tons this year, while oil refining capabilities are expected to spur to 186 million tons a year by 1974, from 117 million tons a year ago.

In spite of a sharp increase in power production in the next few years, it is estimated that use of coal in power plants will fall to 24 million tons in 1974 from 35 million tons this year.

Steelmakers have found it is less expensive to import coal from the US than it is to purchase domestic supplies. US coal reportedly is available at West German ports for as little as 50 marks a ton, while domestic supplies cost about 70 marks a ton.

The relative inefficiency of West German coal miners, who produce an average of only 3.7 tons of coal per shift, is cited as a major problem facing the industry. Workers in the US produce more than 18 tons per shift.

The elimination of less efficient sites has been blocked by Bonn, coal industry officials say, because the government fears that finding jobs for the 25,000 miners put out of work would be difficult.

There is speculation that the continued operation of these facilities at a loss is tied to security considerations. All but a small percentage of West Germany's oil is imported, and sources say the government wants to be able to depend on coal supplies in case of an emergency.

Bonn's attempt to streamline the ailing industry by aggregat-

ing almost all Ruhr area mines into Ruhrkohle AG has been largely a failure. It is Europe's largest coal mining unit and accounted for about 80 per cent of West Germany's 111.2 million ton-output last year, but it has been plagued by losses since it was founded in 1968.

When former mine owners, mostly steel makers, transferred their assets to Ruhrkohle, it was agreed that the company would supply them with coal and coke at prices equivalent to those that prevailed before transfer. This agreement has severely reduced Ruhrkohle profit.

## Stockpiles

Stockpiles of West German coal are nowhere near the 1967 coal crisis total of 30 million tons. But after falling to less than one million tons in late 1969, the stockpiles have grown to more than five million tons, largely due to a slump in the West German steel industry.

Coal production in France is being steadily reduced by the government-run Charbonnages de France, because of rapidly rising costs, increasing deficits, and a decline in the importance of coal as a fuel.

But even as France's coal needs decline, less expensive imports are seizing an increasing share of the market.

Under a plan in effect since 1969, French coal output will be reduced to 25 million tons a year in 1975, from 40 million tons in 1970, and 57 million tons in 1980. The number of French coal miners is to be reduced 50 per cent to about 70,000 workers.

Last year the Charbonnages-run mines reported an operating deficit of 1,600 million francs, in spite of government subsidies of 5,651 francs. Support this year has been fixed at 2,464 francs, and 1973's subsidy is to total 2,230 francs.

By 1980 coal is expected to account for only about 8 per

cent of France's sharply increased energy needs, down from an estimated 14 per cent in 1975, and 30 per cent in 1980.

Many French steel makers, in the face of a 55 per cent increase in domestic blast furnace coke, and a boost in coking coal prices of 41 per cent, found imported coal less expensive than its domestic counterpart last year.

As a result French coal imports rose to 17.5 million tons in 1970 from 15.8 million tons a year earlier. This increase, however, fits in well with government plans that call for larger security stocks, and more imports as a means of offsetting the domestic production cutbacks.

Of France's 1970 imports, fellow members of the European Communities (mainly West Germany and Belgium) supplied 10.5 million tons, while US shipments rose to 3.3 million tons, from 2 million tons in 1969.

Britain's State-run coal industry claims it is in fine shape, with prospects brighter than they have been since 1957.

The Coal Board attributes the favourable atmosphere to an increase in the competitive position of domestic coal, greater productivity through mechanisation, and a stabilisation of output after years of contraction to sustain viability.

The board says the competitive advantages of British coal have been increased as a result of sharp fuel oil price rises, the rapid growth in nuclear plant capital costs, and markedly higher prices for imported coal.

Overall productivity last year increased more than 20 per cent from 1966, to about 2.25 tons a man shift, and 85 per cent of all work faces now are mechanised.

Deep - mine production in 1970-1 from 292 sites totalled 133.3 million tons, down from 174.1 million tons in 1966 from 483 mines, and 139.8 million tons in 1969.

The Coal Board has been seeking an increase in the use of domestic fuels, particularly coal, in order to reduce dependence on external sources.

Its promotion of coal has met some resistance from British industry, however, much of which has recently converted to natural gas or oil.

The cost of anti-pollution equipment required for coal also is mitigating against use of the fuel.—AP-Dow Jo

# V & G 'sources' not revealed

The tribunal investigating the collapse of the Vehicle and General Insurance company decided yesterday not to press a Sunday Times' journalist to reveal the sources of information in an article about V and G.

The tribunal had been hearing evidence from Mr John Barry, editor of the newspaper's "Insight" team, which compiled details of an article entitled "The watchdogs which did not bark" published on March 7.

The article alleged that a critical factor in the Department of Trade and Industry's inaction over the V and G affair was a political "hands off" directive to inspectors in the Ministry's companies and insurance department.

Pressed by Mr John Davies QC, for the tribunal to explain what was meant by a "directive," Mr Barry said the word was a useful shorthand for documents circulating within the department.

This information was given to the "Insight" team by more than one source but he was not prepared to say what those sources were. At no time did he see documentary evidence which substantiated this information.

Mr John Arnold, QC, for the tribunal, said he was prepared to press Mr Barry further on his evidence if the tribunal considered it would be helpful.

The chairman, Mr Justice James, replied: "We feel no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the line you suggest."

We do not think this is a case where the witness should be asked or pressed to go contrary to his belief as a member of his profession. We do not think we should embark on what would not be a very fruitful exercise on credibility.

Mr Barry also declined to reveal the sources of his allegation in the article that the DTI inspector with the most intimate knowledge of V and G's affairs had been pressing for action to be taken for more than two years before the collapse.

Asked by tribunal member Mr Michael Kerr, QC, if either of his sources of information were within the Department, Mr Barry replied: "I am afraid I cannot say that for the same reason as before. All I can say is that they were unusual sources."

"To discourage speculation, I would say they were not from obvious sources—people who you would imagine would readily have acquired this information."

Mr Barry said that although concern was felt about V and G's 1969 accounts there was something of a haze inside senior levels of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Officials were not quite sure what the new Government's reaction would be and this uncertainty left them with an enormous amount of discretion.

This indecision within the Ministry continued for some time until about October 20 when Mr John Davies arrived and there were a number of top-level meetings.

# Japanese ship orders dip

Export contracts received by Japanese shipbuilders in the first half of the fiscal year showed a substantial decline from a year earlier, indicating that the country is not likely to achieve its full-year export target.

Japan Ship Exporters Association said Japanese builders received orders for 67 ships aggregating 8,200,000 gross tons valued at \$950 million in April through September, compared with 176 ships aggregating 4,629,000 tons valued at \$1,128 million a year earlier.

The association attributed the lower totals to a decline in demand for bulk carriers and general cargo ships. Demand for tankers rose.

The association's export goal for all of fiscal 1971 is \$3,001 million. But first-half contracts reached only 32.9 per cent of that amount and the association said the outlook for the second half is not particularly good.

Japanese shipyards received orders for 16 bulk carriers in the first half of fiscal 1971 aggregating 247,213 gross tons valued at \$93 million. A year earlier, such orders totalled 12 ships aggregating 2,342,460 gross tons valued at \$604 million.

# Call for Brazil in Tin Council

The Bolivian delegation to the International Tin Council meeting in London this week will press for Brazil to become a member. On Tuesday the ITC opened its regular autumn session to review the international monetary situation and tin market.

Mr Juan Lechin, Bolivian Ambassador in London and his country's chief delegate to the Tin Council, said it was time to consider the problems that will be raised when Brazil becomes a net exporter of tin. This he said, will occur soon.

"We are always extremely upset about what the United States General Services Administration (GSA) will do to the market if it releases tin from its stockpile. We should now think what is going to happen when Brazil becomes a potential exporter," he said. "This is why I think it would be reasonable to invite Brazil to become a member and share the market with us."

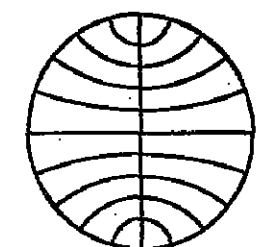
Brazilian tin deposits are said to equal those of the present producer countries put together. At present very little tin is produced in Brazil and it imports Bolivian tin for its industrial needs.

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# Japanese to fight US deal

The Japan Textile Federation (JTF) said yesterday it is determined to oppose "to the very end" the Japanese Government's decision to negotiate a textile agreement with the United States.

A JTF spokesman said the federation would not change its position in spite of President Nixon's reiteration on Tuesday that the US will invoke its own laws if no agreement is reached by October 15.

The spokesman said the JTF would institute a law suit against the Japanese Government if it imposes an ordinance regulate textile exports.

He said the Japanese Government's action would amount to a "disregard" of the interest of the Japanese textile industry.

The US Government's dictated proposal to limit Japan's textile exports constituted an ultimatum devoid of room for negotiations or compromise.

He described as "weak" the Japanese Government's decision to sign the agreement.

The spokesman said JTF urged Japan's textile exporters the US would drop 50 per cent in 1972 from 1971 if the proposed agreement is reached. He said a US-imposed import quota would be "just had."

The Cabinet gave Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Tanaka full powers on Tuesday to deal with the US on the textile issue.

Prime Minister Sato cautioned Mr Tanaka to give regard to Japan's basic policy of maintaining relations with the US and to the welfare of the Japanese industry.

# Yarm buys Goldstone companies

Mr David Goldstone, who has become chairman and managing director of Yarm Investment Finance, is selling his interest in ten companies to the Yarm group for 1.25 million of its shares.

The main activities of the companies are the purchase of stocks of firms in the Greater London area and the sale of individual units.

At present First National Corporation owns about 60 per cent of the Yarm capital, but following the deal, FNTI and Goldstone will each own 21 per cent.

The Yarm board has requested the Midlands and Western Stock Exchange to temporarily suspend the quotation of the Yarm's ordinary shares.

# Bullens acquires Marler Haley

Giltspur Investments' subsidiary Bullens Transport Group, has acquired Marler Haley Expo Systems for up to £450,000 in cash shares. This acquisition is the first planned phase of the programme indicated at the time of the rights issue in July.

Initial consideration of £190,000 has been satisfied by the payment of £107,855 in cash and 48,580 Giltspur shares. Two further annual instalments each of up to £130,000 will be settled in equal proportions of cash and shares and will be dependent upon the attainment of profit targets up to March 31, 1972, and March 31, 1973.

# Wall Street

Stocks moved lower in moderate trading on Wall Street yesterday. At the final gong, the Dow Jones industrial index showed a loss of 4.75 to 888.80. Declines led advances 753 to 601 in 1,706 issues traded.

Turnover of 13,540,000 shares compared with 14,340,000 shares traded on Tuesday.

# Shell orders bigger tankers

Shell International Marine has switched its order for five tankers to be built at Harland and Wolff's Belfast yard to four much larger ones.



## European nuclear firm set up

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

A multi-national company, consisting of British, French and German interests has been set up in Frankfurt to market the nuclear fuel reprocessing services of the three countries. Called "United Reprocessors", the new group is owned equally by British Nuclear Fuels, the Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique of France and Kvaerner, a consortium of German companies. British Nuclear Fuels was hived off from the Atomic Energy Authority in April and is expected to go public early next year with the AEA retaining a 51 per cent stake in the company which last year made a trading surplus of £8 millions. The new group was born of the need to exploit existing nuclear facilities in Europe to the maximum and control the rate of expansion of new investment.

An official statement yesterday said that the objects of the company were "the marketing of irradiated oxide fuel reprocessing and the arrangement of associated transport services together with ancillary services such as the conversion of uranium to uranium hexafluoride". Initially the company will utilise the capacity of the successful Windscale plant in the UK and the French one at La Hague. Eventually a third plant will be built around 1980 which Kvaerner has the option to construct.

The new group will have the lion's share of the European market and hopes the venture will lead to further development of nuclear energy on an international basis. It is envisaged that other companies with similar interests in reprocessing irradiated oxide fuel may become shareholders in the company.

British Nuclear Fuels has a turnover of £51 millions and it could prove one of next year's biggest floatations when it goes public.

## 73 W. German firms to close

The German Federal Labour Office has said that 73 businesses employing 14,000 workers would close by the end of this year. An additional 61 businesses will dismiss 7,200 of their 100,000 workers, and 114 businesses are about to put 77,000 workers on short time, the office added.

# William Pickles profit up 50 pc

Hopes that the improvement in consumer spending would be helpful to William Pickles, the textile and engineering group, prove well founded. Pre-tax profit, in fact, rocketed by nearly 50 per cent from £123,635 to £183,693 in the six months to June 30.

After tax of £96,714 (£74,833) and allowing for the £5,100 (£3,326) attributable to outside interests, the net profit has climbed from £102,576 to £170,579, but the interim dividend remains at 4 pence.

In a message to shareholders, Mr William Pickles, the chairman, points out that the result has been struck after absorbing a loss of nearly £70,000 by the Edward Holmes (1981) offshoot. He adds that group sales continue to improve and that the figures from the textile companies give every indication that the upward trend continues.

## Orion Insurance pays 7½pc again

The Orion Insurance company is to maintain its interim dividend at 7½ pence but investment income has risen from £576,000 to £650,000 in the six months ended June. At the same time the group increased its premium income on all three accounts during the period. Premium income on marine and aviation business went up from £4.8 millions to £5 millions, non-marine premium income was up from £277,000 and £312,000, and fire accident and miscellaneous increased from £463,000 to £636,000.

The substantial increase in fire, accident and miscellaneous premium income is because of higher rates and more business on the UK motor account. For the six months fire, accident and miscellaneous business made a loss of £86,000 against a loss of £87,000 for the first half of 1970 and a loss of £246,000 for the whole of that year.

## Lovells Shipping earns more

Pre-tax profit of the Lovells Shipping and Transport group has risen from £20,400 to £37,400 in the six months to June 30. The chairman warns that due to the present economic climate, the results for the second half will not equal the corresponding period. With the outcome for the full year uncertain, the question of a dividend must be left until the final result is known.

known. Shareholders received a payment of 4 pence in 1970. In a comment on the figures, the directors report that all sections achieved good results in the early months of the year except for container operations to and from the Continent which were adversely affected by the fall in international freight traffic. They add that the continuing national trade recession has affected all sections of the business and the hopes of a substantial improvement in the profit this year "have been frustrated".

## £1M lift order for GEC offshoot

Express Lift Company, a subsidiary of GEC, has won a £1 million-plus order for 41 lifts and six escalators for the National Westminster Bank's new headquarters which is to be built in the City of London.

The 600-ft building is thought to be the highest office complex in Europe. The lift design includes five double-decker lifts, the first in the country, which will also be the fastest lifts in Western Europe. They travel at 1,400 feet per minute or one floor every two-fifths of a second.

## J. Compton Sons payout higher

The interim dividend of J. Compton Sons and Webb (Holdings), the uniform and clothing manufacturers, is being raised from 4½ pence to 5 pence to reduce the disparity with the final. It does not indicate any

increase in the total for the whole of 1971. Meantime, the group reports that a 17½ per cent first half increase in turnover has produced a 120 per cent jump to £250,000 in the pre-tax profit. The results reflect increased production efficiency and thanks to full orders books, the directors are confident that last year's results will be exceeded.

## Guthrie sells Textile Bonding

Guthrie Corporation has sold its interest in Textile Bonding to Chamberlain Phipps. Textile Bonding, which was owned partly by Guthrie and partly by Chamberlain Phipps, was formed in 1968 as the result of a merger between the textile lamination division of Lintas (a Guthrie subsidiary) and the Ferraform textile interests of Chamberlain.

## Davy-Ashmore to sell US furnaces

Davy-Ashmore's subsidiary, Ashmore, Benson, Pease and Co., of Stockton, has concluded an agreement with Swindell-Dressler, a US unit of Pullman Corporation, to receive technical data, designs, and technology for the manufacture of high-power, electric and steel-making furnaces. The agreement includes marketing rights for Britain and other countries. The furnaces, in capacity sizes up to 250 tons, are considered the cheapest and fastest plant for making straight carbon steels, the British company said.

## 'Interest only' loans for farmers

AT A TIME when British farmers are concerned with the economic problems which may arise from Britain's entry into the Common Market, the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation is offering a new means of easing these pressures—eight to ten year loans at a fixed rate of interest with repayment of capital at maturity.

The new financing arrangement came into force yesterday and it is understood that Agricultural Mortgage will have up to £5 millions a year available for this type of lending.

Initially straight loans will be offered at an interest rate of 9½ per cent a year which is also the rate currently in force for long-term loans.

The lending rate will be fixed from time to time in the light of market conditions and the rate for straight loans could change independently of that for long-term loans.

Mr Clive de Paula, whose appointment as managing director of the corporation coincides with the new facility, emphasised at a press conference yesterday that the average loan period is 25 years, but that many farmers would prefer shorter-term loans if they could afford the capital repayments.

Hence the introduction of a financial arrangement which allows them to pay interest only during the life of the loan and which releases capital which in his view can go towards greater efficiency and expansion.

# Record gains by Refuge Securities

Refuge Securities has made a fine start as a public company. A final of 20 per cent makes a 32 per cent total for 1970-1, which is 51 per cent more than indicated in last year's prospectus.

A record turnover has produced a record pre-tax profit of £280,029 for 1970-1, against £224,910 last time. After tax of £100,194 (£98,837) the net profit has shot up from £125,073 to £179,835.

Ignoring a waiver, the dividend would be covered more than twice on the full capital. The group is continuing to trade at a satisfactory level.

## Smith St Aubyn interim up

Smith St Aubyn, the discount broker and banker, is raising its interim dividend from the equivalent of 10.95 pence to 14 pence. The directors report that profits have been exceptional in the past six months and have greatly exceeded those for the corresponding period.

The board plans to redeem the 5 per cent cumulative Preference Shares at £102½ on April 1, 1972. They now propose that the company should issue ordinary shares of £1 each in lieu of the usual dividend of not less than 14 pence on the increased capital making a total of 42.15 pence for 1971-2.

## Great Portland buys Gliksten

Great Portland Estates has taken over Gliksten Properties, a private company with extensive holdings in central London, in a £23,750,000 cash deal. The company has 500,000 ordinary shares for Gliksten.

This is GPE's second major acquisition within a year. In December it acquired City and Corporate Holdings, which dealt in property development and investment in office and shop premises. Gliksten's main assets comprise offices and shops, and its portfolio was recently valued at £4.6 millions. It has outstanding £800,000 of debenture stock.

Mr Basil Samuel, chairman and managing director of GPE, said that one of the great attractions of Gliksten was that in addition to reversions start-

## MARKET REPORT

# Gilts at centre of attention again

Gilt-edged securities were again the centre of attraction in stock markets yesterday.

Buyers were already out in force when the announcement of a half-point reduction in the West German discount rate to 4½ per cent came around lunchtime to reinforce hopes of an early cut in the UK Bank rate.

It was the turn of stocks maturing around the middle of the seventies to attract most of the support. Here, gains stretched to 4½, as in the case of Elect. 3pc 1974-77 at 90½.

Although to a lesser degree, "longs" were also in demand, and the Government broker was forced to raise his "tap" price on two occasions by ½ at the outset and ½ in the afternoon.

Equities, meanwhile were looking considerably brighter, with the FT Index up 4 points at 419.7 by the close. However this was largely due to the absence of any fresh selling rather than a marked increase in investment demand.

Although publication of the annual report of Smith Bros, one of the leading corporate accountants, created a good deal of diversionary interest, operators were still paying a good deal of attention to other items of company news.

After recent disappointment the news of a 38 per cent increase in the profits of Babcock and Wilcox was warmly welcomed. The shares bounded 25p to 288p.

In an active sector, Marks and Spencer fully recovered after Tuesday's fall on the interim figures and closed 1½p up at 259p. GUS A were another good market at 440p, up 14p following the chairman's optimistic statements.

Glaxo broke out of their recent depression caused by the vexing second-half trading performance, picking up 15p at 383½p.

Australians scored a fresh advance in the wake of better advice from home markets, but Kafrin continued to drift lower for want of support.

Leading oils had a much better day, finishing with gains of more than 10p.

The number of bargains marked today at 12,024 compared with 11,453 on Tuesday and 11,628 on the previous Wednesday.

## Pleasureman accord on casino deal

Pleasureman has reached agreement with Mr O. M. J. Bassett, former managing director of Pleasureman Casinos, whereby Pleasureman pays Mr Bassett £15,000 and both parties have agreed to waive any other claims for compensation or damages.

For no further consideration, Mr Bassett has transferred to Pleasureman his 30 per cent shareholding in Pleasureman Casinos, making the latter company a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pleasureman.

The incorporation of the casino division into overall management structure of the group is now "beginning to show improved trading results," said a Pleasureman spokesman.

## Legal & General raises interim

Legal and General Assurance has raised its interim dividend from 3.75p to 3.85p. The company also announced a 25 per cent increase to £2 millions for the six months ended June.

Referring to general business, the board now says that the key future has been the achievement of a 25 per cent increase in premium income both at home and abroad. Premium income in the UK is up nearly 30 per cent.

On the car insurance side there has also been considerable growth. Legal and General recently increased its premium rates for car insurance and the directors now say that they are adequate for the time being.

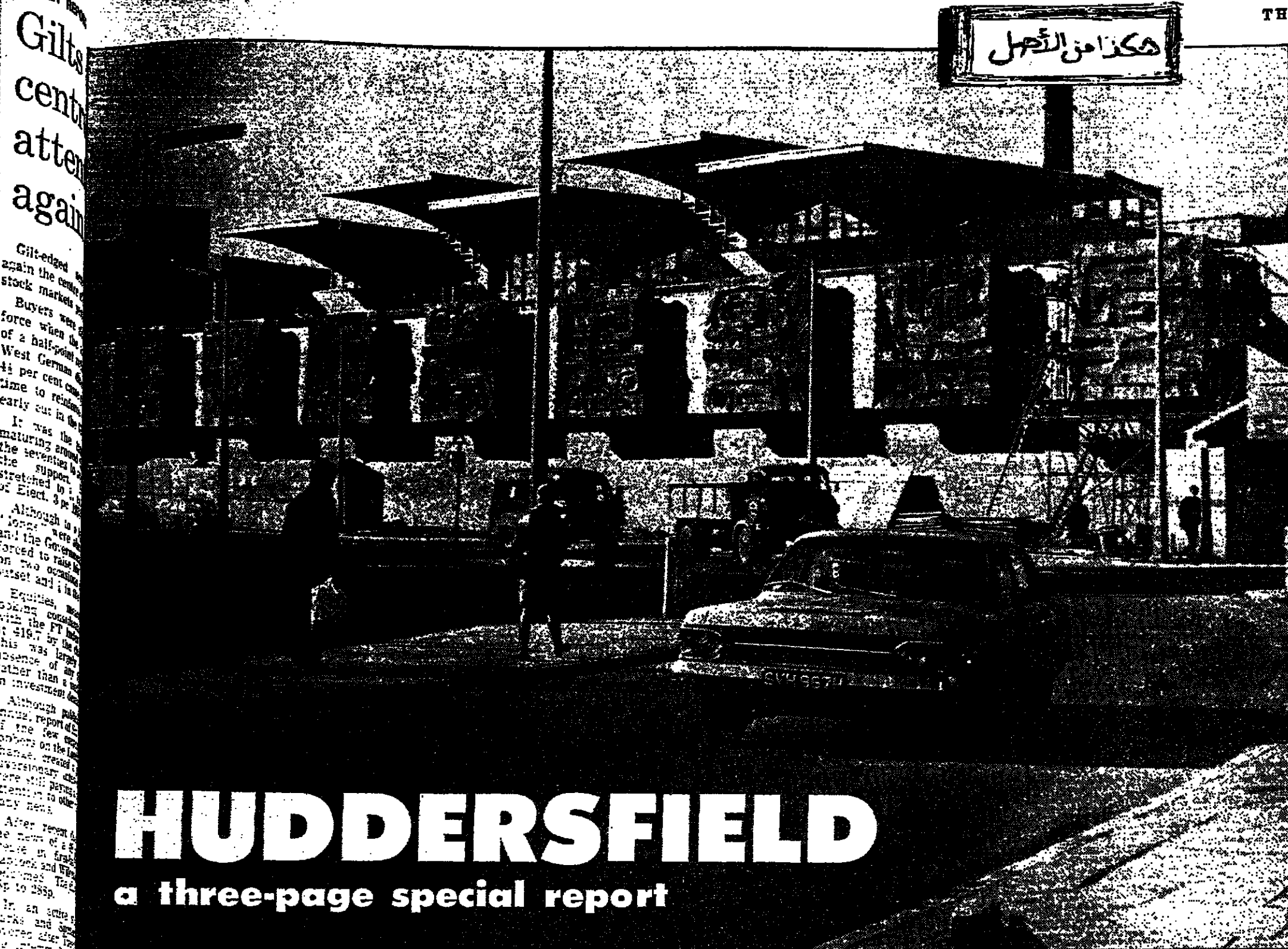
It is likely however that the underwriting result for the year will be adversely affected since the group must increase its reserves to keep in line with recent growth.

Overseas growth has been slower than in the UK but claims expenditure is slightly better than last year's. Australia, however, continues to be a problem.

## UNIT TRUST PRICES

Abacus Management			Jacobs Securities			Practical Invest		
Glantz	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Practical	25.0	25.0
Growth	25.0	25.0	C'modity	25.0	25.0	do Acc.	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	Int. Grs.	25.0	25.0	Practical	25.0	25.0
			Sec. Ld.	25.0	25.0	Profit	25.0	25.0
Affiliated Members			James Matthews			Practical Trust		
Allied Ins.	25.0	25.0	Br Gen.	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Capital	25.0	25.0	Br Gen.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	Br Gen.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	Br Gen.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			Br Gen.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
N. Am. Anthracite			Key Fund Managers			Schroder Wagon		
N. Am.	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
W. Brandt's			Legal & General Tyndal			Special Secs		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Barling Brothers			Lloyd's Bank			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
W. Brandt's			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Bridge			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
British Life			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Brit. Crown Shipley			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
C. & A. Trust			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Canada Life			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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Charterhouse			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
			do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Chubb's			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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Crown Shipley			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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D. & A. Trust			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
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Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
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Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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D. & A. Trust			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
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Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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D. & A. Trust			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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D. & A. Trust			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0	Capital	25.0	25.0
Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
Net & M.	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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D. & A. Trust			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
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Income	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0	do	25.0	25.0
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D. & A. Trust			London Wagon			Scott's Securities		
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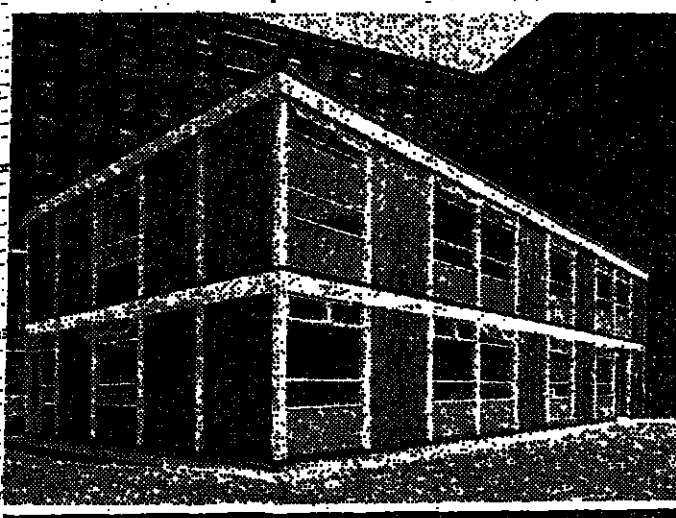


## HUDDERSFIELD

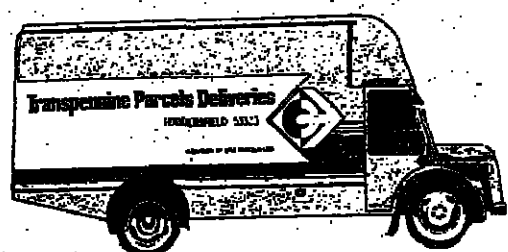
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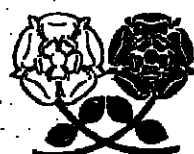
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**JOHN ARDILL**

on a town that has achieved the best of both worlds

TWO traveller's impressions of Huddersfield. From the railway dreary, grimy walls and, as through a fissure into the heart of a crystal geode, a sudden glimpse into the opulent interior of Rippon Bros., coachmakers and Rolls-Royce agents. You remember that Huddersfield is supposed to have more Rolls by the nob than anywhere else in the country.

From the road, passing through east to west or contrariwise: lots of mills and much and some fast stretches of multi-lane bypass which slides you around the town centre, past the inevitable bypass furniture of car showrooms and some point blocks of flats which you scarcely see from your seat level. And, rounding the bend, the staggering cliff of the new market hall with its outside relief panels of rich earth-coloured stone and its mushroom roofs.

Leave the bypass and you get caught up in one of those snarling, badly signposted one-way systems which keep you driving around with your legs crossed, looking for somewhere to park and wishing you had not come.

That Huddersfield should so repel the passer-by—and its very name can put you off, more invented-sounding and redolent of rustian even than Priestley's composite Bruddersford—is its loss and ours. For those tantalising promises from the bypass and railway of something finer than factory chimneys and gas works are redeemable: the muck does breed brass and Huddersfield brass is solid and well polished, but unostentatious. If you want a symbol of Yorkshire Pennine solidity, more concerned about its own opinion than others, this is it.

If Huddersfield from the railway line looks like the rear end of something nasty, get out at the station and take a look at its stately face, a marvellous piece of early Victorian neoclassicism, simple and proper, without any trace of exaggeration.

#### Focal points

If you come in off the bypass and manage to find the multi-decked car park by the market hall you get the other end of the spectrum.

The inside of the hall is clean, bright, busy, profusely stocked and cheerfully odorous. It would be pleasant to gaze at the billowing ceiling—the inside of those angular mushrooms after you do so at peril of bouncing off a Huddersfield beam or banking your shins on a pushchair.

These two focal points tell you much about Huddersfield. It has the best of both worlds. Mellow, peaceful, well-preserved Victorian buildings rub shoulders in familiar, incongruous, intimacy with the shiny, solid, and new. If some of the old has been shouldered out of the way altogether, like the lamented Pack Horse Hotel, then the new is of uncommon quality and makes some recompense.

In a gimcrack age it is astonishing how free-tawdry Huddersfield is, especially if judged by Northern industrial town

standards and always provided that you don't regard everything new as self-definingly tawdry. Even the coffee bars—beg pardon, coffee lounges—are solid and restrained, wall-to-wall carpeted and well upholstered, serving enormous sandwich buns and large, elaborate fancies.

Huddersfield people, for generations the skilled makers of superior stuffs, demand the best. Huddersfield is stuffed with confectioners and butchers selling mountains of assorted bread, mouthwatering cakes, cooked meats, and pork pies of unsurpassable savouriness: cornucopias of goodness for people who have not lost their palate or their discernment.

#### Urban change

There are more new shopping centres and arcades built or building in Huddersfield than can easily be counted but they are not the huge monoliths standing in blank-walled isolation which so deaden many other towns. They have been stitched into the fabric of the town. Building is jammed against building, often without any particular regard for whether they match one another but showing the lively process of urban change, the good carrying along the mediocre by the sheer multiplicity and vitality of the whole.

Huddersfield is as full of different colours and textures and ages as one of those home-made Yorkshire clip rugs which the traveller could have seen the other day hanging outside a local pawnshop—yes, Huddersfield has a pawnshop and old-fashioned circulating libraries of the kind one had almost forgotten existed: that is the measure of its continuity, its absorption of the past in the present.

In a clinically elegant shopping arcade, the Pack Horse Centre, where many of the shops are still empty, but not to worry, it is obviously very new—there is a Merrie England coffee shop, all rustic stone and blackened wood, and manorial bearings: it is a superb debauching of modern severity and a happy mockery of all that makes Huddersfield such an experience.

The solid material worth of modern Huddersfield has, of course, deep and solid foundations. Although John Wesley in 1757 found it full of wild people, seeming "ready to devour us" Friedrich Engels, less than a century later, saw it as the handsomest by far of all the factory towns of Yorkshire by reason of its dramatic situation and its modern architecture.

That dramatic situation by the river Colne has been occupied by man off and on since the ice cap receded and the waters of Lake Calder, which covered the lower-lying areas, drained away. The Brigantes had a fortress on Castle Hill and the Romans had outposts in the locality. But up to comparatively recently in legal fact, and still today in essence, the area comprising the county borough is a collection of villages with strange-sounding names—Almondbury and Spenley, Linthwaite and Netherthong, Golcar, and

Scammonden, Lepton and Scholes, to recite but a few.

It was wool, of course, that made them more than a collection of peasant hamlets. Regular trading in wool cloth began—at Almondbury—towards the end of the thirteenth century. It was home work for farming families throughout the Middle Ages, but gradually it produced its middlemen, supplying raw wool and buying cloth, and its employers of factory labour.

In the eighteenth century, Roy Brook recalls in his exhaustive history of Huddersfield, it was one of five towns prominent in wool textiles, along with Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Wakefield. But the town itself was small in those days. The clothworkers lived in scattered cottages on the hillsides. Huddersfield, which took the market from Almondbury in 1671, was the place of trade.

The town began to take shape with the Enclosure Act of 1789 which not only parcelled up the land but also provided new roads, footpaths, public wells, and stone quarries. At about the same time the canals began to cleave the Pennines and a junction at Huddersfield made it the centre of east-west traffic. The waterways facilitated factory building too, and Huddersfield, standing closest to Lancashire and producing cotton as well as wool, became the gate through which the Lancashire mechanisation of textile work spread to Yorkshire wool.

#### Riot and mayhem

Mechanisation brought riot and mayhem. The Luddites had their headquarters at Huddersfield for a time. The croppers cry that industry existed to provide traditional employment has a familiar ring today. And the armed uprisings of the Radicals and Luddites must have made Huddersfield more like modern Belfast and Derry than anything elsewhere in the United Kingdom since.

In 1820 Huddersfield got a "new town" laid out by Joseph Kaye, a local builder and engineer, who was responsible for almost all the town's public buildings of the period, including the railway station. Huddersfield was late getting its railway connection but when the parliamentary Bill was approved, according to a contemporary account "bells were instantly set in motion and the whole population rose from their slumbers and music paraded the town." No comparable manifestation was recorded when the M62 opened a couple of months ago.

Huddersfield's production of fine worsteds and "fancies" led to the growth of new industries in dyestuffs and chemicals, electrical and mechanical engineering, and subsequently to a fully diversified range of industry which has ensured its continuing prosperity.

Huddersfield people, able and energetic, have a reputation for keeping themselves busy—playing soccer or rugby or cricket, singing in the Choral Society or sounding in a brass band. And although they are greatly given to minding their own business, a few have taken to minding

See  
you  
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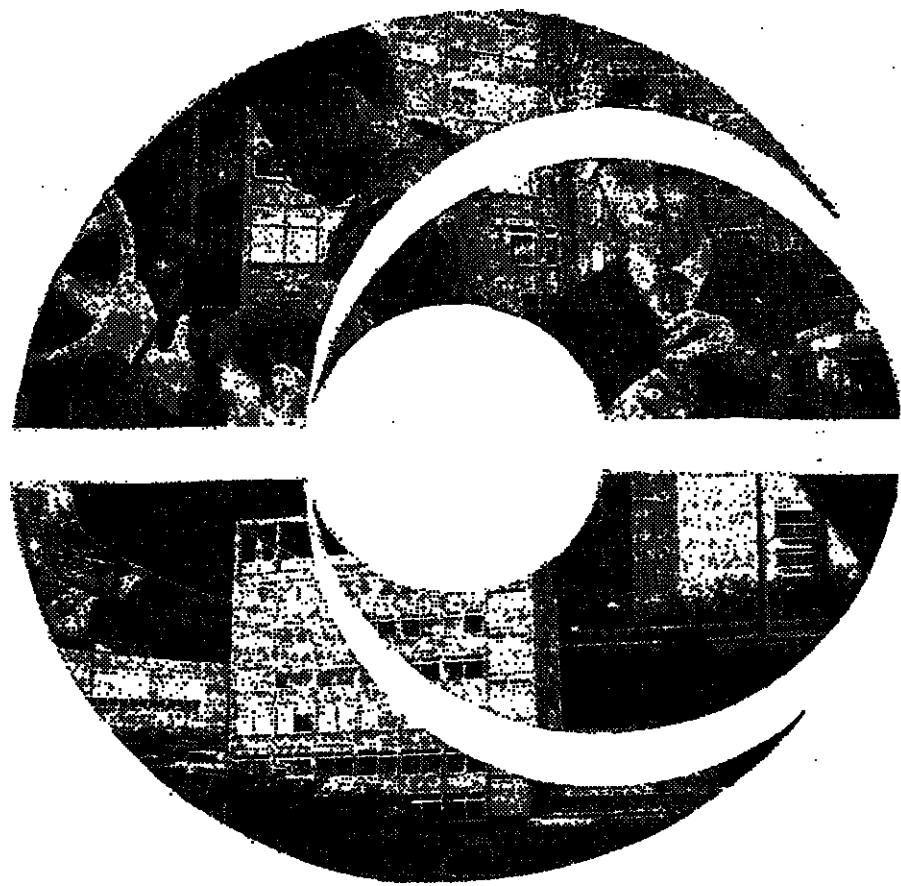


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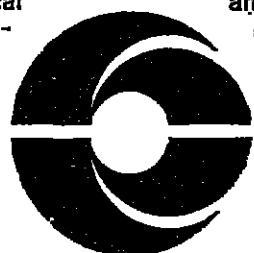
## THE POLYTECHNIC HUDDERSFIELD

The Polytechnic has expanded very quickly to become one of the leading centres of education in the North. The academic staff provides a high standard of tutorial expertise for students taking a wide range of Degree and HND Courses. Students are drawn from all over the world and work in modern buildings. A residential hostel has been opened recently.

The Laboratories available to students taking science based courses are outstanding in the quality of equipment available and set a standard which few Universities can surpass. The

Polytechnic Huddersfield offers unique Degree Courses in Textile Marketing, Music, Catering, Engineering Systems & Control and Marketing (Engineering). **DEGREE COURSES.** Students with two or more 'A' Levels are offered Degree Courses in Biochemistry, Catering Studies, Industrial Chemistry, Education, Electrical Engineering, Engineering Systems and Control, Music, Textile Marketing, Marketing (Engineering).

**HND COURSES.** Students with one 'A' Level have a choice of Higher National Diploma Courses in Biochemistry, Business Studies, Chemical Engineering, Computer Studies, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Hotel and Catering Administration, Industrial Chemistry, Measurement and Engineering, Textiles.



For further details please write, stating interests, to THE REGISTRAR, THE POLYTECHNIC, QUEENSGATE, HUDDERSFIELD HD1 3DH

## HUDDERSFIELD AWARD 7/2

At a luncheon held on October 12th Mr. Paul Channon, Under Secretary of State, Department of the Environment, presented the following awards on behalf of the President, Directors and General Manager of the Huddersfield Building Society to authors of premiated entries in the architectural competition sponsored by the Society with the co-operation of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

**£1,000** Richard MacCormac  
John Hix, Brian Frost

**£500** David M. Lewis

**£150** James Beveridge  
Gerard E. Barrett  
James S. Wood, James Livingstone  
John Hix, Brian Frost, Martin Francis  
R. D. Lloyd Jones, R. L. Graham,  
J. Whalley  
Garufo Roberts  
Alan Burden  
Eli Abt  
Raymond Clementson

**£50** Nigel Cowell  
Will Alsop, Nora Kohen

An exhibition of all entries will be held at Victoria Halls, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, from 13th-15th October 1971 (10 am-4 pm) and at the Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London, W.C.1, from 19th-26th January 1972 (9.30 am-5.30 pm Mon. Tues. Wed., 9.30 am-7.00 pm Thurs., 9.30 am-5.00 pm Fri.).

### Huddersfield Building Society

Head Office: Britannia Buildings, Huddersfield HD1 1LG. Telephone: 32421  
Member of the Building Societies Association  
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Total Assets exceed £115,000,000

## HUDDERSFIELD

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary

## The pursuit of excellence

by Clifford Stephenson

ON THE thin soil of the Yorkshire Pennines stood Odesseus, an agricultural community which the Domesday Book records had an annual value of five pounds in 1086. Nine hundred years later Huddersfield, Odesseus's great-grandson, has a rateable value of as many million pounds.

As society evolved from a system of feudal serfdom to that of freemen the small-holding hill farmers sought to augment a bare existence by making woollen cloth for sale at the local market, and helped to make Yorkshire the third largest woollen cloth producing district in England by 1470. So was born in hillside cottages five centuries ago the industry which now produces "the finest worsted suitings in the world."

The transition from cottage industry to today's high efficiency factory production was achieved only by "blood, sweat, and tears," the blood of the Luddite riots, the sweat of long days of hard manual labour, and the tears of the children, driven into the factories and mines to provide the cheap labour on which early industrial prosperity was built.

### Two small cogs

Only two generations separate me from those cruel times. My grandfather when a child of only 7, was taken by his father down the coal pit where for 12 pitch-black hours he operated a ventilation door, then to be carried home asleep on his father's shoulders. A great aunt told me that as a young woman she walked six miles to a woollen factory to start at 6 am a long day stint of weaving, then wearily trudged the six miles home at night. A six-day 56-hour week for 12s pay. Her annual holiday fund was the one local "feast" day her recreation, Sunday "Chapel." As a child, an egg, then 2d for a shilling, was her birthday "treat."

They were only two of the thousands of small cogs in the wheels of the Industrial Revolution, the large cogs—the "masters"—themselves risen from the ranks of those they exploited, saw nothing wrong in this industrial slavery, though commonly they were pillars of the local chapel. Sometimes described as "Sunday saints but Monday devils," some doubtedly deserved the description. They built their monuments to the god Success; costly ornate villas, substantial factories, and pillared and porticoed public buildings in fine stone, to such effect that Engels wrote in 1844, "Huddersfield is the handsomest by far of the factory towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire."

To improve the calibre of their labour force, leading townsmen founded in 1841 a Mechanics Institute where unlettered pupils of all ages were taught; first £1.3 three Rs, then the technical skills applicable to local industry. Their efforts were so well directed that James Holt reported in 1853, "We scarcely know another institute that can compare with it." The impetus of those pioneers was not lost, the institute became a technical college of such high repute that it was elevated to polytechnic status in 1969. The training (to degree standard) in textiles, chemistry, and engineering by this college has been, and still is, a major factor in local industrial progress and pre-eminence in these fields.

### Ramsden family

For three centuries the story of Huddersfield is inseparably linked with that of the Ramsden family. When in 1599 William Ramsden bought the Manor of Huddersfield from Queen Elizabeth for £775 10s 9d he founded a dynasty of enterprise and foresight which was largely responsible for the growth of Huddersfield and its development as a centre of the woollen trade. By first obtaining a Market Charter for Huddersfield in 1671 and then by building a Cloth Hall in 1766 the Ramsdens established Huddersfield as a cloth trading centre. The Ramsden canal they opened in 1780 supplanted and improved upon the traditional transport by pack-donkey trains, and connected Huddersfield to an extensive canal network to the sea and Continental markets. The town was now equipped and poised to exploit the explosion of production resulting from the nascent Industrial Revolution.

In 1920, by special Act of Parliament, the town council bought the 1,300-acre Ramsden estate from the family. Corporation ownership has greatly facilitated

planning, housing, and town centre development, and for good measure produces a yearly profit of £100,000. Huddersfield claims to "own more of itself" than any town in England.

When in 1809 21-year-old Read Holiday began distilling ammonia he did not know he was the founder-member of one of the world's industrial giants, but he was inspired by French developments, he built up a coal tar product and aniline dye industry, which by amalgamation and expansion first became British Dyes, Ltd. and later Imperial Chemical Industries. The Huddersfield works still concentrate on dyes for world-wide sale but also produced the first "Terylene" in the world and the first "Nylon" in England.

### Worsted process

Meantime local cloth manufacturing methods and processes improved and progressed. The "worsted" process developed in East Anglia was widely adopted. This and the Jacquard loom from France made possible the production of cloths of exquisite design and finest quality. Manufacturers realising the commercial advantage of a high quality product set themselves a standard of excellence to which they still subscribe. The prerequisite to the increasing use of and improvement in machines for manufacturing was the development and production of the machines themselves. Engineering shops sprang up on every hand; the most skilful and efficient flourished and became nationally and even world famous. Whiteleys, Haigh and Broadbent made complete textile machines. Others made parts and ancillary equipment.

David Browns, makers of gears of world record efficiency, have standards of precision not often equalled. At one period in the Second World War, Hitler, by bombing their local factory, could have stopped Spitfire production and won the war, for Browns were then sole makers of vital gears for the "plane which saved Britain. One writer described failure to bomb this key target as "one of Hitler's six biggest mistakes."

In a programme of continuous expansion Browns developed a tractor of which the major part of production is exported. It is a commentary on its quality that it has been criticised as being "too good" for the farmyard neglect which is the lot of many tractors. The Browns dedication to excellence resulted in their development of the Aston Martin car to beat the world at Le Mans in 1959, and the unique accolade of sharing service facilities with Rolls-Royce cars in America.

Steam, increasingly used as motive power during the eighteenth century, was at first little understood, and empirically applied. The brothers Hopkinson, by special study of the subject, acquired exceptional knowledge which they applied to the manufacture of boiler fittings. Their patented safety valve saved countless lives. Expanding the range of their valve manufacture they became internationally famous for the exceptionally high quality of their products and were one of the first firms to export through the "Iron Curtain" to Russia.

A list of Huddersfield firms nationally and internationally famous for their products strength and together with the high quality of its products probably explains the low rate of unemployment (often the lowest monthly figure of any town in the region) enjoyed for many years.

The triple base of industry, cloth, chemicals, and engineering is a large factor in Huddersfield's economic strength and together with the high quality of its products probably explains the low rate of unemployment (often the lowest monthly figure of any town in the region) enjoyed for many years.

### Export know how

Huddersfield manufacturers need neither exhortation nor teaching to export. There is a wealth of export "know how" spread over many firms and founded on generations of experience. Four hundred years ago Huddersfield cloth was exported to the Continent and in more modern times "travellers" based on Huddersfield have been more "at home" in the Near or Far East, or in America than in their native town they see so seldom. Even "soft drinks," made by a local firm are exported to the far corners of the world, are drunk in ships sailing the seven seas, and served by airline hostesses five miles above them.

It is surely significant that among many well established firms in Huddersfield one, John Brookes of Armitage Bridge, is believed to have the longest continuous existence of any family firm in the county—founded in 1541 the sixteenth generation Brooke is now active in it—and that one of the

two largest private companies left in England is David Brown.

There must be some inborn characteristic, training, or tradition which accounts for the high standard achieved in so many spheres—be they work or play. Products of world renown—peers of the sporting world like cricketers

Hirst and Rhodes, two world records by local athletes, and choral societies which beat all comers in competition—all point in one direction, to a creed and belief in "good" is not good enough—excellence is the goal—and not uncommonly the achievement.

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**HUDDERSFIELD**

**SO MUCH TO OFFER**

**ENVIRONMENT**

Huddersfield has a splendid setting in Yorkshire with a wide variety of scenery surrounding the town. The many valleys and streams found in the town.

Sporting activities thriving in the town include cricket, soccer, tennis, squash, hockey, rugby, bowls, fishing, hunting, swimming and golf; the provision for golf in the town approaching twice the national average.

A new £1,000,000 sports complex under construction. One of the sports facilities is on the new Scamman-den Water for which the M62 acts as a dam. The Yorkshire Dales, Peak District National Park and the Pennines are within an hour's drive.

**INDUSTRY**

Huddersfield has a long history of thriving industry, the main classes being textiles, dyes and chemicals and engineering. There are over 500 industrial premises in the town with a total rateable value approaching £1,000,000.

**EDUCATION**

For a town of its size Huddersfield is unique in England for the wide range of its educational institutions which embrace all aspects from nursery to higher education. There are in the Borough 6 nursery schools or classes, 2 special schools, 40 primary schools, 14 secondary schools, 10 Civic Youth Clubs, a Technical College, a College of Education for the training of Technical teachers, and a Polytechnic which includes a department of education for the training of teachers in schools. Moreover, the establishments are accommodated in many of these new buildings.



هكذا من الأصل

## The Law Courts

**by James Nicholson**

Here is a relatively static economy and a quality of life which is being constantly improved by removing slums, cleaning up the environment, providing better roads, and developing better amenities. People apparently save money in Huddersfield and on the face of it most people who live there enjoy it. There may be a great deal to learn from watching Huddersfield.

Managing Director,  
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Public appointments are continued on page 20



















